THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 158. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

An Official Embezzler.

A man named Reiffenstein, engaged in the Government department, having the accounts of the Clergy Reserve funds, has been brought before the Police Court at Ottawa on a charge of embezzlement. The nature of the alleged misappropriation is said to be that as Reiffenstein had full charge of the books containing the municipal or clergy reserve lists, he apportioned them in such a manner that the total amount which should be distributed, $156,000, only showed about $137,000, and that duplicate payments had been made and deposited in the Ontario Bank here as agents for the Municipalities Fund, to the amount of about $16,000 since July, 1866. It appears that the member for York (Mr. Wright) discovered, by referring to the public account, that Markham was charged with $1704, instead of $704, and it was discovered that it required the extra $1000 to balance the account. Reiffenstein has been remanded for a further investigation of the matter.

A Boy Killed by a Playmate.

A sad affair, resulting in the death of a young boy named Thomas Curle, occurred in the North division on Saturday evening. It seems that the deceased and Timothy Dodee were engaged in play, when a quarrel arose between them. Dodee flew into a violent passion, and drawing from his pocket a common knife, opened it and hurled it, point foremost, at his companion The weapon took effect in Curle's left side, making a deep incision, causing death in a few hours.

Hearing of the death of Curle, the police undertook to find and arrest Dodee. The latter, hearing of this fact, concealed himself under a barn on a spot known as Goose Island, and when found there by the officers refused to come forth until a revolver was pointed at him, and the holder declared he would fire unless he (Dodee) came out instantly. He was then conveyed to the lock-up.—*Chicago Journal, June 28.*

Revenue Seizures.

On Saturday night the brig Isabella Beaurman, from the West Indies, loaded with sugar and molasses, arrived at Long Wharf. The consignees concluded to have her unload in New York, and on Tuesday she left for that city. As she passed down near the mouth of the harbor a boat was seen to go alongside by Mr. Starkey, Custom House Inspector, and take something on board. The brig then went on, and the boat lay quiet, waiting to come up under the cover of darkness. About 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Starkey took a boat, and after some sharp rowing succeeded in catching the muggler down below the beach, on the other side of the bar. There was found in the boat three puncheons of Santa Cruz rum and one case of French brandy, valued at $600, the duties on which would amount to $250 in gold. The man found in the boat was Nehemiah Boden. He was arrested and released on bail. The brig, it is expected, will be libelled in New York for her part in the transaction.—*New Haven Journal.*

The Harnden Express Robbery.

Mr. H. E. Thayer, superintendent of Pinkerton's detective agency, Philadelphia, arrived here this morning, having in custody Tom Hoffman, who is under indictment with Grier and Dennis for robbing Richard Pattison, money messenger of Harnden's Express Company, on Charles street, in May last. Hoffman was found in jail at Lafayette, Indiana, where he was confined for larceny as one of a party of three who robbed a gentleman of his pocket-book on the train at the junction of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, near Lafayette.

Singular to say, Hoffman was in jail at Lafayette nearly a month without any of the officials in charge discovering his identity. When arrested he gave the name of Harvey Brown. A "Pinkerton" discovered him on Thursday last, and notified Mr. Thayer by telegraph. He obtained a requisition, and in company with Mr. Greenbury Wilson, Deputy Warden at the jail, went after the prisoner and brought him to this city.

All of the parties concerned in this daring robbery are now in jail awaiting trial, and most of the money and bonds stolen have been recovered.

It is refreshing to know that not only can stolen money be recovered, but the thieves also made to feel the power of the law.—*Baltimore Commercial, July 1.*

Shocking Brutality.

Last evening the attention of Patrolman Taufer, of the Sixth ward, was called to a case in Webb alley, near Park street, where it was alleged that a colored man named Alfred Butler was neglecting, and allowing his young daughter, some ten years of age, to starve. On being questioned, the unnatural parent said that the child had been locked up in one of the rooms as a punishment for her misconduct, that he had a right to do so, that the officers were stepping beyond their authority in interfering in his family affairs, and they could not enter the room where the child was.

The officer at once took an axe and forced open the door of the little room, or rather closet, when a most revolting spectacle was presented to him.

The inhuman monster had bound his own child to a chair, so that she could not move hand or foot, and so kept her there without food until she was reduced to almost a skeleton. The most pitiful and at the same time most revolting sight we have ever seen. The poor thing was at once taken where she could receive proper food and care, and the heartless father was locked up in the Ninth Street Station House. This morning he was arraigned in the Police Court, and held in bonds of $300 for his appearance next Friday, the child being sent to the Workhouse for safe keeping.—*Cincinnati Times, June 30.*

Revolt at Sing Sing—The Convicts Fired Upon.

There was a rush of convicts to escape at Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., shortly after nine o'clock Wednesday morning. They numbered seven in all. It appears that they were engaged in unloading the sloop Martha and Elizabeth of wood. Watching a good opportunity, the whole seven advanced in a body on the vessel, and drove off the deck hands, cut the lines, shoved the vessel from the dock, and commenced raising sail. At this time the wind was blowing lightly, and the sloop was headed for the west shore, and had reached a respectable distance from the dock when the alarm was given. Then a panic ensued among the officers and guards, who all advanced to the end of the pier and commenced firing with great rapidity upon the escaping convicts. Seeing the force sent for their capture, and being afraid to risk their bodies on deck, five of the revolters retreated to the cabin of the vessel, while the other two remained on deck and continued their attempts to hoist the sail. The bullets from the rifles whistled about them, and finally one was seen to fall. Here a small boat drew up alongside the dock, into which several prison officials sprang and were soon rowing towards the vessel, the sails of which had fallen as soon as the convict was wounded, leaving but one of the prisoners on deck. Drawing nearer, the officers ordered him to join his comrades below deck, at the same time pointing their carbines at him. He did not need a second order, but retreated below at once. Then the officers boarded the vessel, and found the convict who had fallen lying prostrate with a dangerous wound in his breast. The bullet had penetrated the right breast and passed out of the left.

The convicts below were called up one by one, bound hand and foot, and the vessel was put about, arriving back at the prison dock in a few moments, when Drake (the name of the wounded convict) was taken to the hospital, and the other convicts were put in close confinement. None of the rest were wounded, though the vessel's sails and wood work were perforated with bullets. The affair caused much excitement but everything is now quiet.

THE NAPIERVILLE MURDER.

Another Cole Case—Acquittal of Chauncey Bailey, the Slayer of his Wife's Paramour—The Murder Excused.

It is some months since that we published the details of a tragedy in Naperville, Illinois, in which Chauncey Bailey shot, and instantly killed, James L. Laird, who was found in a delicate situation with Mrs. Bailey, while, as they supposed, the lord of the household was absent on pressing business. This pressing business, as a judicial investigation subsequently showed, was that of discovering the amour by the friendly aid of a key-hole. The case has ended, of its close, and the acquittal of the murderer, the Chicago *Republican* of the 29th ult. remarks:—

The end has come, and Chauncey Bailey steps forth once again into the world a free man, justified in the sight of the law, if not in the eyes of God, for the killing of James L. Laird. That the verdict which the jury rendered early yesterday morning was one which receives the approval and sanction of all who are acquainted with the parties, is perfectly apparent to any one who has been able to visit Wheaton or the vicinity during the course of the trial. Popular sympathy has been so strongly in favor of Bailey that it was difficult during Monday's proceedings to restrain the impetuous enthusiasm of the crowd which filled the court-room and expressed their feelings by demonstrations of pleasure whenever his counsel made a point, and by more marked demonstrations of displeasure—in one case even breaking forth in hisses—whenever the counsel for the prosecution urged a verdict of guilty.

EXCITEMENT IN WHEATON.

During the whole of Monday the little town of Wheaton was crowded, and as but a small portion of the people could press their way into the court-room, the hotels and street corners were extemporized into courts where Chauncey Bailey was tried by the people, and a verdict rendered in his favor long before any conclusion had been reached by the slow process of law. Shortly before 6 o'clock Judge Norton closed his able argument for the defense, and Judge Wilcox, amid breathless silence, gave his instructions to the jury. It was generally believed that an immediate verdict would be rendered; consequently, notwithstanding the court took a recess of half an hour, the crowd remained in their uncomfortable, and in some cases almost torturing positions, "waiting for the verdict." Shortly after 7 the court reassembled, and the eager crowd leaned forward expectantly, but growled with dissatisfaction when Judge Wilcox announced an adjournment until yesterday morning at 7·45.

THE GUILTY WIFE SUDDENLY DECAMPS.

At an early hour those who remained in the village during the night were astir, and the farmers living in the immediate vicinity came lumbering into the place in their mud-bespattered vehicles, all anxious to be present at the final scene. When Judge Wilcox arrived from Elgin at 7·30 a large crowd of people were at the depot, from whence they escorted him to the court room, nearly filling it in a moment's space. Mrs. Bailey's sister, who, since the deed and throughout the trial, has remained the steadfast friend of Mrs. Bailey, was present with a few friends, but Mrs. Bailey and, as Mrs. Murray termed them, "her boarding-house women friends," were nowhere to be seen. A knowledge of what the verdict was to be had by some means been spread abroad, and Mrs. Bailey, with her friend, Mr. Childs, fled from the scene on the early train to Chicago, fearing that Mr. Bailey's first act as a free man would be to claim and take possession of his child, as it was his undoubted intention to do.

DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER.

Consequently there were but few ladies present when the prisoner was brought into court. He came bearing in his hand a fresh-plucked rose which, while the jury were being sent for, he seemed to be examining indifferently, occasionally smelling of it. His nonchalance and almost cool indifference may be accounted for, as indeed his whole demeanor during the trial, by the fact of his having daily drugged himself to prepare for the ordeal to which he was each day subjected. He is a man of very nervous temperament, and since the first day's trial it has been necessary for him to dull his senses by narcotic drugs in order to be present or re main quiet in the court room. When the jurymen marshalled in past him, he seemed the least concerned of all the audience.

THE VERDICT—EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

After the jury took their seats there was a sudden hush that made the low responses of the jurymen, when their names were called out, echo through the silent court-room and thrill through the pulseless hearts of the forward-leaning crowd. The judge's question, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" shook a fluttering sigh from the half-opened lips of the people, which, like the soft stir of a breeze through leaves, was instantly checked when the judge leaned forward, taking the verdict from the hands of the foreman, and read "Not guilty; justified by insanity." For half a minute no one stirred, till old Mr. Bailey, with tears streaming from his eyes, reached over to embrace his son, when instantly cheers loud and deafening broke from the audience like thunders from a silent crowd, and the friends thronged in around the released man, joyously and loudly congratulating him upon the successful issue of his trial. Judge Cody, through whose indefatigable efforts, more than any one's else, the verdict was gained, was affected to tears, as were a number of the friends and relations of the prisoner who were present.

BAILEY A FREE MAN ONCE MORE.

After remaining some time to receive the congratulations of his friends, Chauncey Bailey stepped forth from the Wheaton Court-house an innocent man in the eyes of the law, and for the first time since the night of the killing, set forth for the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by his father and brother. Thus ends one of the most remarkable and peculiar murder trials that has ever taken place in America, and one which, in the legal world, is likely to exert a great influence upon future trials.

JAPAN.

Progress of the Civil War—Movements of the Imperial Forces—Attempt to Board the Stonewall.

By the Pacific mail steamship Great Republic and the overland mail from San Francisco, Yokohama dates to May 28 are at hand.

On the 6th the Tokugawa rebel fleet attacked the Mikado's fleet, including the Stonewall, near Sendai Bay, and were repulsed. The Japan *Gazette* says:—

"By a private letter from the North, we learn a few more particulars of the attack on the Stonewall. Three vessels, as we have already announced, were engaged on the part of Enomoto—the Eagle, Emperor, and Ashuelot. Our present account differs, inasmuch as the Ashuelot is given as the attacking vessel. At 4 o'clock in the morning, when those who had remained on board of the Stonewall were at rest, and before they well knew what was occurring, they were astonished to find the Ashuelot alongside of the ram, and at the same time part of the crew of the former vessel attempting to board them.

"It was doubtless the intention of the commander of the Ashuelot to run alongside and take the ram by surprise with boarders; but, owing to bad steering, the vessel went stem on and sustained great damage. At the moment the two vessels came in contact, four of the Ashuelot's crew dropped on to the decks of the ram, and a few minutes after were headless corpses. The leader of this daring attempt, seeing how hopeless matters were, now ordered a retreat. The Ashuelot, however, was too much crippled to proceed to sea; she steamed a short distance, and was then run on shore and set fire to. A French officer, who was on board the Eagle, directing the fire, was shot through the arm and thigh, and now lies at Hakodadi past recovery. Seventy-two of the Ashuelot's crew, with one Frenchman, escaped on shore after the steamer was in flames, but were shortly afterwards captured by some of Satsuma's troops who were on the march to Awamori.

"Beyond the skirmish that took place between the Mikado's squadron and the rebel steamers at Miaco Bay, in which, as the public already know, the latter were unsuccessful, nothing of importance in the way of news has yet reached Yokohama. The Imperial forces and fleet are concentrating at Awamori Bay, which has been adopted as the base for offensive operations against Enomoto and his band of outlaws, at present in possession of Hakodadi. Further reinforcements are on the way to the theatre of war, sufficient, in the estimation of the Government, to amply vindicate the supremacy of the Mikado's arms, and to crush out, within a brief period, the last smouldering embers of the civil war.

"That Enomoto and his misguided companions acted under foreign inspiration in making the movement they at length did, there is now no reason to doubt. To M. Brunet, that illustrious French filibuster, and his companions in arms, is Japan indebted for the instigation of hostilities as criminal as they are foolish. It may well be asked what rational object can these soldiers of fortune have in allying themselves with the broken fugitives of the Tokugawa party?

"The Mikado has returned to Yeddo, and the city is as full as it can be of armed men, who have come up as retainers of the Daimios summoned to attend upon his Majesty. A Parliament, consisting of some 270 members, is actually sitting, but until we fully understand its constitution we will not attempt any details concerning it."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

According to notice given just before the adjournment of the Court yesterday, counsel were in Court this morning to argue the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Sharswood at Nisi Prius, declaring the new election law unconstitutional and void.

The appellants were represented by Charles Gibbons, William M. Meredith, Moses A. Dropsie, and J. Alexander Simpson; and the appellees by William L. Hirst and Henry M. Phillips, Esqs.

On the part of the former the argument was based upon the three following positions:—

1. Have the plaintiffs any standing in Court?
2. Has the Court any jurisdiction of the subject matter?
3. Is the law unconstitutional?

They maintained the negative of the first two questions and the affirmative of the third, being confident that, if they established either, the decree of the judge at Nisi Prius would fall, and expecting to establish all.

In the first place, the law was a public one. The orators explained to the Court their version of the intent and obvious effect of the statute, as was done before the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. Gibbons, the author of the law, upon the application of Democratic assessors for instructions. The provisions of the act operated upon the members of the Legislature, who passed it, upon the Governor, who signed it, upon the members of this Court, who were asked to destroy it, upon the plaintiffs and defendants in this case, upon every citizen in the Commonwealth; then, who were these plaintiffs who claim a standing before the Court in this case? They called themselves electors, but of what class was not stated. They styled themselves tax-payers, but failed to say whether they owned their dwellings or held them by lease; they alleged that their taxes would be increased by this act, but did not say in what manner or how much; they complained that they feared this act would infringe upon their rights as electors, but again failed to explain how; they charged that the act imposed upon judicial officers duties not judicial, but this was none of their business, for these very officers were defendants in this case, and were asking for no relief from the Court. Then by what right did these six plaintiffs come here and ask this Court to exercise the tremendous power of destroying a law solemnly enacted by the legislative body? Who constituted them the agents of the whole Commonwealth, or of this community, to file a bill in equity praying the destruction of a law that affected the rights and property of every citizen, and which the community had long prayed for?

The principle announced by this court was that the party applying for equitable relief, in order to have any standing, should show some direct, special injury suffered by himself; and an injury being suffered by himself in common with every other member of the community would not suffice. In the case of a public injury a private party cannot apply for relief, but such application must be upon bill filed by the proper officer, the Attorney-General.

Second Point.—As to the jurisdiction of the Court. The regulation of elections belongs exclusively to the Legislature. It was so declared by the Charter of 1683, in the clause hereafter cited. It was so declared by the 18th section of the Constitution of 1776; also by the last paragraph of the 31st section. The same constitution limited the chancery powers of the Supreme Court to the perpetuation of testimony; obtaining evidence from places not within the State, and the care of persons and estates of those who are *non compos mentis*, "and such other powers as may be found necessary by future General Assemblies not inconsistent with this Constitution." (Section 24.) The Constitution of 1790 did practically and substantially the same thing; and so stands the Constitution now. It is plain that no power existed in the Court to intermeddle with election laws. Such a power conferred would have created an oligarchy, for the Judges of the Court held their offices for life. They could have prevented elections from being held, by setting aside election laws at their pleasure. The 6th Article of the Bill of Rights of 1776 made provision against legislative or executive oppression:—

VI. "That those who are employed in the legislative and executive business of the State may be restrained from oppression, the people have a right, at such periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private station, and supply the vacancies by certain and regular elections."

The enlargement of the chancery powers of the Court by legislative authority cannot go so far as to confer a jurisdiction, political in its character and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Third point. Is the law constitutional?

The importance of this point is greatly increased by the fact that the law in question repeals all other election laws. Unless this statute be good, the State is without an election law.

The opinion of the Court below is founded almost exclusively on a mistaken idea of the meaning of the fifth article of the Bill of Rights, which declares "that all elections shall be free and equal." The Court assumed the article to mean that all election laws shall be uniform throughout the State. There is no authority to be found anywhere for such a construction. As applied to elections, the word free has never had but one meaning in Pennsylvania. It means the right of an elector to vote without unlawful obstruction, intimidation, or corruption. The word is used in the laws agreed upon in England in 1682 in that sense:—"That all elections of members or representatives of the people and freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, to serve in Provincial Council, or General Assembly, to be held within the said province, shall be free and voluntary, and that the elector that shall receive any reward or gift, in meat, drink, moneys, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect; and such person as shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward as aforesaid, to be elected, shall forfeit his election, and be thereby incapable to serve as aforesaid."

The great law of Chester, passed by the Assembly on the 10th of the 7th month, 1682, uses the same words and in the same sense. Hazzard's Annals, 638, section 66.

They are found in Bill of Rights of 1776, section 7. (Conventions of Pennsylvania, p. 56.) Also the 32d section of the Constitution of that year, as follows:—

Section 32. All elections, whether by the people or in General Assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary; and any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote in meat, drink, or moneys, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year." Conventions of Pennsylvania, page 62. See also 2 Dall. Laws, 351; sections 26, 27.

As to equality of elections. This has always been understood to mean equality in representation. It is so used in the 16th Article of Charter of 1683, as follows:—

"And that the representatives of the people in provincial council and assembly, may, in after years, bear some proportion with the increase and multiplying of the people, the number of such representatives of the people may be from time to time increased and enlarged, so as at no time the number exceed seventy-two for the provincial council, and two hundred for the assembly; the appointment and proportion of which number, as also the laying and methodizing of the choice of such representatives in future time, most equally to the division of the country or of the inhabitants, is left to the Governor and provincial council to propose, and the Assembly to resolve, so that the order of proportion be strictly observed, both in the choice of the council and the respective committees thereof, viz.: one-third to go off and come in yearly."

Conventions of Pennsylvania, page 23, section 16, note.

See also 17th and 18th sections of Constitution of 1776.

In the Constitution of 1790 the words appear in the 5th section of the Declaration of Rights, where they are placed in juxta pysition thus:—

"Section 5. *That elections shall be free and equal.*"

In the convention of 1838-39 there was an attempt to amend this section by introducing the words following:—

"The election laws shall be uniform throughout the State, and no greater or other restrictions shall be imposed on the electors in any city, county, or district, than are imposed on the electors of every other city, county, and district."

This proposed amendment embodied the whole ground of Judge Sharswood's opinions at Nisi Prius. It was intended to destroy the Registry law then existing in Philadelphia. The convention, by a vote of 69 to 42, refused to entertain the proposition, and the section was adopted just as it was found in the Constitution of 1790.

If this act is unconstitutional, and the reasoning of Judge Sharswood sound, nearly all the election laws of the State, beginning with that of 1705, 2 Dall. Laws, p. 335, are in the same category.

The law of 1785 contains various provisions applicable to particular districts only. Sect. 5 contains one applicable to the Northern Liberties only, allowing the election of four inspectors, instead of two, as in other districts.

The election laws in force prior to the passage of the act were not uniform in their operation.

The law now before the court is the only election law in force throughout the State. Its object, which is apparent upon its face, is to secure the purity of the ballot-box, and improve the character of our public servants. You would not destroy the law to get rid of an obnoxious section, even if there were such.

It contains nothing which conflicts which the political rights of any class of citizens. If it does, the party injured has his remedy, either by mandamus or action for damages. It is simply a law for the more perfect registration of qualified electors. Three of the five judges sitting at Nisi Prius decided, a year ago, that a registry law is a constitutional law. See Judge Read's opinion in Page vs. Allen. The Registry law of 1836 was in operation for three years, and nobody doubted its validity.

It was not doubted by the convention of 1838. It was doubtless suggested by the remarks of Chief Justice Tilghman, in Catlin vs. Smith (2 S. & R., 269), twenty years before. A registry of voters, showing with certainty every person who was entitled to vote, to secure peace and certainty, and to prevent tumult and confusion at elections, was not considered unconstitutional by that pure and eminent judge. It was not considered unconstitutional by the framers of the present constitution, as the debates and votes in the convention of 1838-39 clearly show.

The Registry Law of 1836, was precisely what Judge Sharswood complains of and condemns. It established "for the people of Philadelphia one rule, and for the people of Pittsburg another." There was an attempt to destroy it in the convention by so amending the Constitution as to make the law unconstitutional. The attempt was exposed by Mr. John M. Scott, afterwards Mayor of Philadelphia, as appears by the debates, vol. xi, pp. 249.

Thus it is made plain that the opinion of the learned Judge at Nisi Prius is without foundation. It is opposed by that of one of the most illustrious judges who ever sat upon this bench; by every law on the subject of elections that has ever existed in this Commonwealth from the days of Penn, and by the very framers of the Constitution, to whom the question was presented, and by whom it was carefully discussed, considered, and settled.

Under argument.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

THE GRAND JURY VS. THE PUBLIC PRESS.

To-day the Grand Jury came into Court and asked the following questions of his Honor:—

Can the Grand Jury take official action against the proprietors of public journals for the publication of articles which, in their judgment, reflect unwarrantably upon themselves or upon the Court?

How far, if at all, can the Grand Jury take official action in cases where violations of law are by common rumor said to have been committed by individuals or by corporations, where no complaint has been made under oath by any prosecutor before a magistrate, according to the usual practice in criminal cases?

In answer to these questions the Judge said:—

That at common law contempt of Court could be summarily punished whether committed in or out of the presence of the Court. But in 1836 the Legislature passed an act circumscribing the power of the Court in this respect, and limited it to the cases therein specified. (Purd. Dig. p. 188.)

But the law has been equally protective to the press and the citizen.

As to the powers of the Grand Jury, they are by no means so extensive as is supposed. According to Judge King, they are confined to cases in which the Grand Jury act "from their own knowledge or observation," or from matters given them in charge by the Court, and the Court has no power except in cases "of great riots that shake the social fabric, carrying terror and dismay among citizens, general public nuisances affecting public health, multiplied and flagrant vices," and the like.

The Courts never acts against individuals charged with specific crimes; if such crimes have in any case been committed, every magistrate may issue a warrant, and the Court is open to hear criminal charges in all cases, but in every such instance the party charged with crime has a responsible prosecutor upon the record, who may, if he swear falsely, be indicted for perjury, and also be liable in a suit for damages.

It is a serious offense for any person to attempt directly to influence grand jurors in their action in any question before them. If any such an attempt has been made and is within your own knowledge, upon the fact being established by the oath of one or more of your own number taken before you, a presentment may be made to the Court whereupon an indictment for embracery may be preferred, and if the party shall upon trial be convicted, the offense will most certainly be punished according to law.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 2, 1869.

The transactions in loans and discounts to-day up to noon have been far in excess of what was anticipated, and the effect upon lenders is to make them firm in their views. The gold market also continues active, and notwithstanding the immense amount of coin now in process of distribution, the demand for gold yesterday was more active than for several days previous, and at one period yesterday the price advanced ¼ per cent. from the opening; the rise, however, was subsequently lost, though not to the extent which circumstances would seem to justify. There can be no doubt that the present condition of the money market is the result, as usual, of the manipulations of the Stock Board of New York, for if left to itself it would inevitably have felt the invigorating effects of the large disbursements in gold and currency now going on.

Call loans continue to range from 6@7 per cent. on good collateral, and discounts from 7@10 per cent. for first-class mercantile bills.

Gold is moderately active and very free from fluctuation. Sales opened at 137½, and quotations remained at that figure at 12 M. There is not much doing here in Government loans, but prices have so far advanced ¼ per cent. over closing prices of yesterday.

The stock market was extremely quiet, but prices were steady. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 94½ for the old and 100 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49·31@49·44. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾; and Minehill Railroad at 55½. 55½ was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad, ex div.; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 49½ for Northern Central Railroad.

Canal and Coal stocks were neglected.

Bank shares were dull. Mechanics' changed hands at 32½.

In Passenger Railway shares the only transaction was in Second and Third, which sold at 47. 71 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400	City 6s, Old	94½	5 sh Mech Bk	32½
$1700	do	94¾	40 sh Penna R	56½
$5000	City 6s, New	100	20 do	56½
$1000	do	100	22 do	56½
$100	do	99⅞	2 do.receipts	56¾
$1000	C & A mt 6s	93	206 do..rec.ls.	56½
$200	do	93	11 do	56¾
$2000	Leh R loan	87½	100 sh Read	49½
$400	do	93¾	2 sh Minehill R	54¾
$500	do	94	37 do	55½
$7000	do	93¾	23 sh Wilm R	52
$500	do	94	2 sh 2d & 3d Sts	47

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117½; do. 1862, 121½@121¾; do. 1864, 117¼@117½; do. 1865, 118¼@118½; do. 1865, new, 116@116¼; do. 1867, new, 116@116¼; do. 1868, 116@116¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 106@106¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 105½@106¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 137@137¼; Silver, 131@133.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 121¾@122; do., 1864, 117¼@117⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 118¼@118¾; do., July, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., 1867, 116¼@116½; do., 1868, 116@116¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. Pacifics, 106@106¼. Gold, 137¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137¼	11·00 A. M.	137¼
11·24 "	137¼	12·00 M.	137¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 2.—There is more doing in Cloverseed at $9@9·50. Timothy is scarce and wanted, selling at $4·50@5. There is scarcely any Flaxseed coming forward, and it sells at $2·70.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, the demand being principally from the home consumers, who are purchasing with more freedom. Sales of superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·37½@5·62½; 700 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·27; 400 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·74; 1000 barrels spring wheat, "Sunset," "Big Loaf," "Star of the West," and other brands on secret terms; 100 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7·50; and fancy lots at $8@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at $6·12½@6·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market continues quiet at former quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $1·50, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania white at $1·64. Rye is steady at $1·35 ₰ bushel for Western. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at 92c.; 5000 bushels high Western mixed at 89@90c.; and 1500 bushels Western mixed at 86@87c. Oats are unchanged; 5000 bushels Western sold at 76@76c.

Whisky ranges from 94c. to $1·05 ₰ gallon.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cuban Revolution—Report of an American Engineer—The Spaniards Want More Recruits—Murder of an American Sailor.

The Mining Regions—The Resumption of Work Soon to Commence—Agreement Between the Proprietors and the Miners.

FROM CUBA.

Report of an American Engineer—Condition of Affairs in Principe—Ravages of Yellow Fever Among the Troops—An American Sailor Shot.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, June 30, via Key West, July 1.—An American engineer from Puerto Principe has arrived here via Nuevitas, which place he left on the 24th, and makes the following statement of affairs in and around the former city. He left Puerto Principe on the 17th.

At that time talvial results had been attained by the operations in that vicinity. The condition of the troops in garrison was dreadful, and their numbers were subject to constant depletion from casualties and disease. The hospitals were full, with an average of ten deaths a day.

On the 14th a foraging party had left the city 150 strong, but were driven in and forty of them were sent to the hospital sick.

On the 18th a few patriots entered the city in disguise and tried to capture a sentinel, but were discovered and retreated with a loss of two.

On the 22d the patriots captured a detachment of 105 regulars at the first station from Principe.

The regiment of Catalan volunteers had lost 200 from sickness.

General Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the patriots, was in the vicinity, and had become more active and bolder in his operations. The Spaniards attribute the recent successes of the patriots to the presence of Americans among them.

They admit that 40,000 more troops are required, and they expected large reinforcements to arrive with General Rodas.

The garrison in Principe are disheartened, while the Cubans are in terror and fleeing to the United States.

Advices from Santiago to the 23d state that an American named Speckman, who was one of the crew of the Grapeshot and was captured on shore, had been shot. He claimed that he had been deceived when he shipped, was forcibly detained when landing, and surrendered to the troops after skirmishing. When he was taken to Santiago the Consul endeavored to save him, and asked for a delay of the execution to enable him to present proofs, which was refused. The matter has been represented to our Government.

FROM THE WEST.

Collision at Cleveland—Five Persons Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—About 10 o'clock last evening, as the steamtug Repon was coming up the river, she struck a small ferry boat crossing the river with ten or twelve passengers, shivering it to fragments. From three to five persons are supposed to have been drowned. The body of Martin O'Donnell is the only one of the victims recovered. The names of the others are unknown.

New Railroad Line—The Germans to Celebrate the 4th on Sunday—Rumors that the Wheat Crop is a Failure in Illinois—Heavy Rains the Cause.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The St. Louis and Chicago Through Line is the name of the new railroad between the two cities, via Effingham. The officers of Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroad are in the city completing arrangements for running through trains in eleven hours, commencing on the 15th inst. Our native population are much dissatisfied with the resolution of Germans here to celebrate the 4th on Sunday, which is contrary to the proclamations of the Governor Cherry and Mayor Cole.

Charles Quineman, one of the largest millers in Illinois, has been travelling extensively in the country during the past two weeks, and expresses the conviction that the wheat crop in this vicinity will prove a disastrous failure, owing to the heavy rains.

New Telegraph Lines—Somnambulism.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 2.—The Union Pacific Railroad directors, and a party of friends, left for California yesterday.

The new telegraph line will be completed to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, next week.

Yesterday L. Hitchcock, aged eighty years, fell from the fourth story of the International Hotel while in a state of somnambulism, killing himself instantly.

The Kansas City Bridge on the Missouri—Crime.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 2.—West & Co.'s store was robbed yesterday of $400 in bills and valuable papers. A confederate engaged the attention of the proprietor while the thief took the property from the safe.

Our Common Council, with invited guests, left last night on an excursion to attend the opening of the Missouri River Bridge at Kansas City. The party will reach St. Louis at noon to-day.

Thirty-nine transfers of real estate were made to-day, amounting to $200,000.

The closing exercises of the public schools and the graduating exercises of the High Schools take place to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ketchum Sent Back to Serve Out His Term.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A decision was given by Judge Barnard on the motion, which has recently attracted much attention, for the discharge of Edward B. Ketchum, sentenced three and a half years ago for forgery to four and a half years' imprisonment. He has been remanded to serve the remaining seven months of his sentence, six months having already been taken off for good conduct. The prisoner repudiated the action of his father's attorney in having brought the motion before the court.

A large number of removals and appointments have just been made in the New York Post Office.

FROM THE STATE.

Work in the Mining Districts to be Resumed—Agreement of the Companies and Miners on a Basis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., July 2.—Yesterday the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, represented by E. W. Clark, President, Charles Parrish, and W. B. Whitney, met the President of the Miners' Association at Summit Hill, and agreed upon a basis the terms of which are not very satisfactory to the company, but it was the best that could be done, as the miners would make no concessions. The terms made in the Lehigh region are generally as follows:—For car of 76 cubic feet, one dollar, to be topped as usual. Other cars in the same proportion by cubic measure.

The miners' wages are $16 per week, and inside laborers $14; outside, $11 to $11·50 for first-class hands. The above rates are based on the price of five dollars per ton for coal on board of vessels at Elizabethport; for every advance of 25 cents per ton above $5, five cents additional to be paid on each car of 76 cubic feet, and 50 cents per week additional on labor. No account to be taken of the advance in the price of coal of less than twenty-five cents per ton. Prices of coal to be regulated by the action of the Lehigh board of coal dealers in New York, at their regular meeting at the end of each month, and to fix the prices for the following month's sales, to be certified to the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Some of the companies in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions have made terms a little more favorable than these, while others in the upper Lehigh, Hazleton, and Mahanoy region are not so good for the companies.

About one-half the companies in all the Pennsylvania coal districts will recommence work on or about the 6th inst. But very little work will be done before that time. It was rumored yesterday that Pardee had arranged with his men yesterday, but it is contradicted to-day. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's men commence on Tuesday, the 6th.

Arrival of a Bremen Steamship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, arrived here this morning with about eight hundred passengers and a full cargo.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Stocks firm and active. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 137¼. 5-20s, 1862, 121¾; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118¼; do. do. new, 116¼; do. 1867, 116¼; do. 1868, 116; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87¼; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 195¾; Erie, 30¾; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 109; Illinois Central, 143½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton quiet; 300 bales sold at 34½c. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels; State at $4·25@6·65; Ohio at $6·25@7; Western at $4·90@7·20; and Southern at $6·40@11·65. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 64,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·52@1·53; No. 2 at $1·47@1·48; and amber Iowa at $1·60. Corn firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at 84@87c. by canal, and 85@88c. by railroad.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Some days ago we adverted to the conspicuous "promptness and energy with which the administration has acted towards the Cuban filibusters" as being deserving of "all the more praise because the duty was in some respects ungracious, if not actually unpopular." We added, respecting the course of the Government:—

"It would connive at nothing, sought no excuses for delay, practised no shifts or subterfuges—went straight to its duty, and did it effectually. It kept the national faith perfectly, and to-day that faith stands bright and clear before the world, not only above reproach but above suspicion. Such adherence to strict duty is refreshing. It carries us back to the earlier and better days of the republic. It is just such conduct as Washington and Madison observed in similar circumstances towards other nations, which gave us, while yet in the gristle, matchless honor throughout the world."

The expressions just quoted were seized upon by the *World* as the text of a virulent partisan attack upon the administration, declaring, with the italics as we quote them, that "in the matter of arresting and detaining the recruits of Ryan *nothing has been done*," and asking the following pointed question:—

"Will the *Times* inform us of a single enterprise or expedition in favor of Cespedes and against Spain which the administration has effectually prevented?"

The answer was given to our readers in our news column yesterday. It appeared, also, before the readers of the *World*, since the news of the pursuit and capture of the very Cuban expedition on which that journal's diatribe was based is town-talk, has been flashed across the whole country, and has been also, ere this, transmitted to Cuba itself, as well as across the ocean to Europe, where, in its light, the London *Star* may have a chance to revise its late editorial comments on the parallel between the escape of the Alabama and the "escape" of Ryan's expedition.

But, as a matter of fact, this is only the last link, thus far, in a remarkable chain of movements showing (with all due respect to the *World*) the "promptness and energy with which the administration has acted towards the Cuban filibusters."

We have, for example, in the first place, the detention of the Quaker City, which, as even the *World* acknowledges, was effected in pursuance of "orders or instructions from Washington relating to the enforcement of our neutrality laws." We have next "the arrest of the Junta," which, being public and notorious, and the talk of Havana and London, as well as of Washington and New York, even the *World* did not deny. This paper asked, however, why it was that "the indictment and arrest of the members of the Junta and their prominent military agents" was not followed up, and why "the business went on just as before?" Our news columns show that it was followed up, and that "the business" did not "go on just as before." With regard to the case of the Perit, its departure was not known till its arrest was impossible. And even the *World* got the wrong steamer by name, ascribing to the Arago all the unlawful performances of the Perit. As to the Catharine Whiting, which was brought to on Saturday night by a howitzer shot from the revenue cutter, while the tugboats laden with filibusters who were to board her, dispersed in confusion—this case seems to have utterly escaped the sweep of the *World's* telescope, which, examining the horizon on all sides, only discloses that "nothing has been done." The capture of these tugboats, and the probable end of Cuban filibustering from New York, was announced yesterday.

GREELEY'S SO-CALLED POLITICAL ECONOMY.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Greeley's essays on "Political Economy" have this value, at least. They are an admission by one of the leaders of a great political party that the issues upon which it has attained and held power have passed or are passing away. They are a warning, also, that the issues upon which the country is next to be divided are of a politico-economical sort, such as the distribution of the burdens of our gigantic national debt by tariffs and taxation. Mr. Greeley, in order to maintain the class interests for which he labors, and in order to commit his party to the support of those interests, and to the continuance of the protective tariff which multiplies and aggravates the burdens of our debts, steps to the front with a treatise on political economy suited to that purpose, and contrived, so far as he is capable to contrive it, for his party's present exigency.

Anything in the nature of a contribution to the science of political economy Mr. Greeley's faculties are not such that he could hope to make. He has absolutely no faculty for abstract speculation, and can therefore contribute not so much as the smallest brick to the building of what is essentially an abstract science. Such faculties as he has, moreover, are of the sort to incapacitate him for that patient verifying process which goes even to any useful application of a science. He has no learning in political economy—whether of those phenomena of society, arising from the combined operations of mankind for the production of wealth, which have appeared in all past civilized nations as much as in those now on the globe; whether of the laws of those phenomena; whether of the efforts made to trace those laws during the last half century by scientific writers, among whom the latest are in the most complete accord and make the closest approximations to their verification. Thus it is that his essays, instead of being an orderly unfolding of truths which every well-educated person knows to be established, or a discussion of what may yet be held doubtful in the science, are a higgledy-piggledy mess of truisms, half truths, and nonsense, and the nonsense is of the sort which has been longest and most often exploded. Thus he devotes valuable space to the discussion of ideas on paper money which enjoy the support of no thinker of reputation, and which have never been less plainly stated nor more feebly advocated than in the book which is his text; and his sermon is infected with delusions from which even his author is exempt. He starts out with a definition of his theme which either implies that he is unaware of the distinction between a science and an art, or which else denies to political economy the character of a science, or which else, calling it an art, defines its chief end to be nothing but the removal of one of the least of ten thousand hindrances to the end's attainment.

But as he continues the exposition of his theme, every essay makes it more apparent that his purpose is not to lay down propositions of a science which he has yet to learn, nor to make application of its laws for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen; but to discourse loosely and at large on this or that branch of his subject as it happens to tumble into his head, and to give to the class-interests of the few hundred people for whom his pen is enlisted the aspect of community with the interests of the whole people.

No light is cast by such a process into any corner of political economy, not even a colored or false light. What is effected is distortion, disproportion, confusion—useful, perhaps, to a physician of the insane as teaching him to look sharp that his definition of sanity is lax enough to keep his patients in a minority; but useless for every other purpose except, as we have said, to point a politician's confession that his party's power is to be contested now on new issues.

FRENCH CABLE—MODERN PROGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The French Atlantic cable makes satisfactory progress. In a day or two the Great Eastern will be off the banks of Newfoundland, and sooner than we expect the connection will be complete between St. Pierre and Brest. A miserable, narrow-minded set of monopolists may for a time prevent the landing of this cable on the territory of the United States; but no monopoly, no power in the United States, no power in the world can prmanently stand in the way of progress, and progress insists on landing this cable on our shores. It is useless otherwise, and the common sense of the people of the United States will not allow this great enterprise, with which their own future prosperity and greatness are so much identified, to end in failure. We cannot have too many cables. The more the merrier, and the better too. Ten years hence it will not be wonderful if more than a dozen cables bind Europe and America together. Portugal and Spain and Germany will become rivals of England and France in this matter, and as we cannot lose, but gain, by such enterprise, it is our duty to give every encouragement to those who by steam or electricity multiply our connections with the Old World.

This fresh attempt to annihilate distance and time is richly suggestive. It is another of the many indications which every day is furnishing that ours is the central continent, and that the centre of our continent is the United States. Two cables connect us with Great Britain. In a few years these will be found insufficient for the manifold requirements of public and private business. Great Britain has, besides, her almost countless lines of steamships, which keep up almost daily communication between the two continents. France, under the inspiring genius of Napoleon, has become envious of British superiority in this direction. France has, in consequence, established her line of steamboats, which have been largely successful; and France has now so far put in execution her purpose to have a telegraphic as well as a steamboat connection with the centre of the New World. Germany has her numerous steamboats on the same pathway. These are sure to increase in number, and a German cable is as certain as that Germany, at no distant day, is destined to be the first power in Europe. On different pathways Spain and Portugal have been successful in establishing steam communication with the New World. A cable connection between Lisbon and Rio Janeiro may be regarded as a probability in the early future. Spain, if she were out of her trouble, would be found as eager as any of her neighbors to be in electric communication with her many children on the American Continent, north and south. Simultaneously with this European eagerness to benefit by the New World, and chiefly with the United States, we find the tide of civilization turned, and Asia, which in all past time has sent her hordes westward, is now, in spite of the mighty waters, sending them eastward. By our late war we commanded the attention of the world. Our success in that struggle elicited universal admiration and respect. Our growing prosperity since the close of the war has exercised a talismanic power on all the seaboard populations of Western Europe and Eastern Asia. In popular estimation the great republic of the New World, stretching as it does from sea to sea, and comprising territory which, in mineral and agricultural wealth, defies all comparison, has come to be regarded as the home of the blessed. By the populations of Europe and by the populations of Asia the ocean has been looked upon as a barrier keeping them from happiness and prosperity. The Europeans, with grander appliances, have had less difficulty in overleaping the barrier and transporting themselves to the much desired El Dorado of the West. The Asiatics, with fewer and less perfect means of transit, have triumphed in a more signal manner, and given fresh proof to the world that "where there is a will there is a way." In spite of the barriers of ocean, they come from the east, and they come from the west; they come in large and ever increasing numbers. Their coming begets no jealousy, and it should not, for there is room enough, and to spare, and no amount of increase to our population can exhaust our apparently inexhaustible fulness. Our lakes and our rivers, our virgin fields and our unopened mines of silver and gold and precious stones still cry "Come." Nature to us has been prodigal of her favors; and the thrift and industry which we import from other lands only help us to know what we are and to look forward with wonder and amazement to what we may become.

There are those who look with alarm to our future. They cannot see how permanent unity can be found compatible with a population so mixed as ours is destined to become. All manner of divisions flit before their eyes. Such persons forget that the unity of the republic can never again be a question. The late war settled this question of unity once and forever. If anything was left undone by the late war, that has been done by the Pacific Railroad. Such lines of communication will be multiplied in all directions, North, South, East, and West. Union on a large scale is a growing characteristic of the times. Union, in fact, is the natural product of steam, electricity, and the newspaper. Those grand modern agents make the interests of the one and the interests of the many identical. The influx of the races of Europe and the influx of the races of Asia will but develop our wealth. They can never disturb the unity of the republic or change the character of our civilization. Our Christian civilization will take new and higher forms, but it will never go backward. The Chinaman, the Japanese, the Hindoo must yield to our all-controlling influence. Asia cannot conquer Europe on American soil. In the great future many great and difficult problems await our solution; but every problem will be solved in harmony with our best interests and the best interests of mankind. It is our privilege to think of growing prosperity, of increasing glory; but it is not permitted us to think of failure or defeat.

THE "PATRIOT" ROCHEFORT.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* thinks that, in arresting the "patriot" Rochefort, Napoleon has placed the last tyrannical straw on the political back of the French nation. Of all the victims of Napoleonic despotism, Rochefort is, in the eyes of the *Tribune*, "the noblest." He is a man of "great heart and great wit." More than any other man, "he represents the earnestness, the bitterness, the integrity, of the radical principle." He has, moreover, "written good *mots*," he has also "spoken brave words," and he has "done, too, some noble deeds." Naturally the arrest of this paragon of political virtues fills the *Tribune* with grief too deep for coherent utterance.

We had supposed that General Sickles represented the earnestness (in office-seeking), the bitterness (in abusing the unarmed and defenseless), and the integrity—especially the integrity—of the radical principle. The *Tribune*, however, gives the belt of the championship of great moral ideas to Rochefort; and it is probably right in so doing. M. Rochefort is a person who devotes himself to the eminently moral business of writing and publishing libels. With that prudent discretion which is so prominent a radical virtue, he has chosen the members of the Imperial family of France as the safest and most profitable persons to be libelled—the safest, because neither Napoleon, Eugenie, nor the Imperial Prince can challenge him to an interview in the Bois de Boulogne, and because he is secure from arrest while residing at Brussels; the most profitable, because the prominence of the objects of his scurrility gives a wide notoriety to his libels. Having displayed as much business tact and chivalrous courage in the choice of his profession as though he had been a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, M. Rochefort discharges its duties with the utmost impartiality. One day he asserts that the man whom nearly seven millions of his fellow-citizens chose to be their ruler is a bastard; on the following day he politely terms the Empress of the French a prostitute; and on the next he reviles the young heir to the French throne as the offspring of a disgraceful intrigue between his mother and some unknown lover, whom the Emperor, with a modesty worthy of Mr. Sumner, kindly permits to share the affection and confidence of Eugenie. The libels which the miserable fellow prints in the *Lanterne*, and of which the foregoing are favorable specimens, are frequently too gross for repetition. He is as base and sordid in his libellous war against women and children as General Butler; he is as mendacious as Sanford Conover, and as utterly destitute of any sense of honor as General Sickles himself. And yet, when a French court of justice tries this vender of obscene libels, and finding him guilty, sentences him to a punishment lighter than that which, in similar circumstances, any American court would award, the *Tribune* cries out against the horrors of Napoleonic despotism, and crowns the criminal as the representative of the "integrity of the radical principle." While Grant represents the intellect, Sickles the honor, and Rochefort the integrity of radicalism, what sensible man can refrain from giving his hearty support to a cause so well represented?

BOLTING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When no great national question is to be decided, the Republicans are fond of showing their independence. A third of them decline to vote at all; about as many more split off on all manner of side issues. Thus, though the late Republican State Convention of Maine resolved in favor of liquor prohibition—which we think no Republican State Convention ever did before—certain zealous temperance men have since held a State convention and nominated a distinct candidate for Governor. Of course, they will not elect him, nor will they beat Governor Chamberlain; but they are very likely to throw the election into the Legislature. In Massachusetts, though the Governor is a prohibitionist, and the Legislature has just passed a stringent prohibitory law, some red-hot temperance men say they will bolt this fall—probably to balance the free-drink Republicans who will vote for John Quincy Adams. From Pennsylvania we hear that some Republicans threaten to vote against Governor Geary—others will not vote at all—and so on. It looks as though this would be a good year for bolting.

Very well, gentlemen, go ahead! If such humors pervade the body politic, better bring them to the surface at once. Bolting is a wholesome and highly conservative institution, though radicals seem exceptionally fond of it. Scolding or whining does no good; so let every one bolt who will, and be done with it. You will feel better for it, we presume, and put youselves in shape to take hold like true men next year, when we have a House of Representatives to choose and several Senators depending. Let us get the bolting done up this year and out of the way, so that we may all pull together next season. There is temporary vexation in a bolt, but permanent good often comes of it; and we urge all who mean to bolt some time to do it this year and have done with it.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blenue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING, AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper U. S. A., a large lot of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—
34,285 Uniform Jackets, Vet. Res. Corps, new.
47,740 yards Worsted Cords, new.
67⅔ yards Black Cloth, new.
1,054⅔ yards Green Kersey, new.
3,000 Common Tents, linen, new.
There will also be sold at the same time a large lot of Damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:—
2,700 Woollen Blankets.
25,423 Uniform Coats.
857 Sack Coats.
1,188 Forage Caps.
409 Shirts.
886 pairs Stockings.
4,026 pairs Trowsers.
1,100 Grain Sacks.
20 sets Harness.
21,450 feet Galvanized Pipe.
10,925 feet Gas Pipe, assorted;
and a variety of articles, embracing Chevrons, Drawers, Flags, Knapsacks, Camp Kettles, Bolts, Carts, Saddles, Tools, etc. etc.
Terms cash—payable in United States currency.
All property purchased must be removed within five days.
Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and
6 29 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owner and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

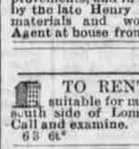
TO RENT.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND BUILDINGS, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on north and south side of Lombard, west of Twenty-fourth street. Call and examine. Apply to THOS. E. CAHILL,
6 5 6t* No. 435 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 24t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

DANIEL M. FOX & SON.
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY K. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

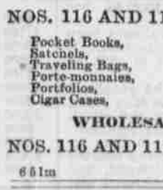


C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST
Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

PHOTOGRAPHS.



WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 1 PHILADELPHIA.
SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD S., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
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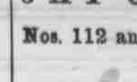
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

SHIPPING.



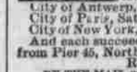
CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship EROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 2 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F.....45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25§ No. 132 South Wharves.

READING.

Church News—The Crops—Great Camp Meeting—A Jubilee on the Fifth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, July 1, 1869.

This city, beautiful for situation, the gem of the old Keystone State, is all alive at present. The fires of patriotism are all aglow, and on the morning of the 5th of July, at 6 o'clock, they will be developed in a grand jubilee, to be held on Market Square. All the vocal music societies, the principal church choirs, and the bands of the city, have volunteered their services for the occasion. There will be not less than a thousand voices in the choruses, while the orchestral accompaniment will be tremendous.

The following will be the order of exercises:—Joseph L. Stichter, Esq., will preside in the jubilee.

Prayer will be offered by Rev. T. A. Fernley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, member of Congress from this district, will read the Declaration of Independence.

Luther's Battle Hymn, "Ein Fester Burg ist Unser Gott," will be sung as a grand chorus.

The closing piece will be "With one consent let all the earth," with doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The whole occasion will be a time never to be forgotten.

The two oldest Methodist Episcopal churches of this city, Ebenezer and St. Peter's, are being put through a course of improvements which will make them among the handsomest church edifices in this city. The first named will have a new and elegant front, with a large recess in the rear, which will be devoted to the organ and choir.

The crops around this city and all through Lebanon Valley wece never more promising. Haymaking is advancing rapidly. The grass is very heavy, and should the weather prove favorable hay will be abundant, and all other things in proportion. Fruit of all kinds is most promising. Cherries and other early fruits are already a drug in the market.

A large camp-meeting for Harrisburg district, Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, will be held on the 29th inst. at Lebanon, 28 miles west of this city.

The woods selected are about one mile from the railroad, and are splendidly adapted to the purpose. No prettier spot can be found. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with its well-known liberality and disposition always to oblige the public, has made arrangements with the committee to furnish excursion tickets at low rates from your city and all other prominent points on the main road and all its branches.

esterday morning the conductor of a stone train, by the name of Rhoads, residing at Pottstown, while attending to his duties on his train, paing through this city, fell in a fit, and fifteen ca passed over him, horribly mangling his boy. He was an excellent man, thirty-five yers of age, and leaves a wife and five small chdren to mourn their irreparable loss. Truly in ie midst of life we are in death. F.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

The following amount of grain was measured in the city and port of Philadelphia for the quter ending June 30:—Corn, 475,702 bushels; wht, 157,042½ do.; oats, 174,927½ do.; rye, 4218½ do.; barley, 35,385½ do.; malt, 22,025½ de seeds, 176 do.; bran, etc., 118,036½ do. Tal, 1,027,044 bushels.

A large meeting of master plumbers was hd last evening at Diligent Hall, W. K. Macfen, President; J. W. Blakemore, Secretary. Ar some discussion, a resolution was adopted tche effect that, after the present date, no memb of the Plumbers' Association should purchase nerials of any house known to be in the habit oelling materials to persons outside the trade. Ar some unimportant business, the meeting aourned.

Domestic Affairs.

Gold closed yesterday at 137¼.

The officers of the Army of the Potomac are tnold a grand reunion in New York.

President Grant awarded the diplomas at Orgetown College commencement yesterday.

The Democratic Convention of Lancaster cnty, Pa., instructed the delegates to vote for Incock for Governor.

A fight between Indians and United States tps occurred in Arizona a few days ago. Tenty-five Indians were killed and four captred.

G. B. Davis and J. D. McHenry were yesday sentenced by Judge Benedict, of New rk, to five years' imprisonment in the Albany nitentiary for forgery.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 1.—The Lord Mayor gave a banet to the Ministers last night, at the Mansion ouse. Mr. Gladstone made a speech, in which he uded to the Irish Church bill, and said the govnment had bestowed its best endeavors in the nduct of the measure, which formed a vital and ential portion of its work for the peace of Ireand and the security of the empire. Since the bill ssed the House of Commons there had been great citement, rumors of reaction and threatenings of speedy doom. During this excitement he and s colleagues had remained in a state of great anquillity, for they felt that the review of their ork was not a matter to arouse their jealousy, but as rather a matter calculated to create satisfacon. Although great care had been bestowed on e bill, no doubt it still had many faults. He concluded: "We shall be grateful for every improvement, and all changes shall be respectfully considred, subject to the position in which we stand, to rds spoken and pledges given, and to the comission we have received. We tendered the terms f the covenant when in opposition, and shall not orget them when in power."

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Lords, tonight, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was resumed in committee.

Clauses 11, 12, 13 and 14 were agreed to without amendment, except as to the date when the Church property shall pass into the hands of the commissioners, which was changed from 1871 to 1872.

It was proposed, on the part of the government, that an additional clause should be framed providing that the Irish bishops may retain their seats in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Peterborough's amendment, that all compensation be paid without deduction of the income tax, w s adopted by a vote of 95 to 50.

Clauses 15, 16, 17 and 18 were agreed to, and clauses 19, 20, 21 and 22 were postponed.

Earl Caernarvon's amendment, fixing the commutation of life interests at fourteen years' purchase, was adopted.

The Viceroy of Egypt left to-day for the continent.

LONDON, July 1.—A frightful disaster occurred at Caernarvon, Wales, to-day. During the cartage of some packages of nitro-glycerine from the harbor to the quarries, the material exploded, and the carts, horses and men attending them were blown to atoms. The railway station was torn to pieces, and a village a quarter of a mile distant was much damaged by the shock, which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Four men were killed.

LONDON, July 1.—Another meeting of confederate bondholders was held this evening. Admiral Warren, who presided, said he considered the position of the bondholders better even than if the late convention between England and America had been ratified, for their claims were now to be adjudicated upon.

The deputy chairman read a report detailing what had been done in prosecuting the claims, and explaining the present aspect of the case. He said they were not fighting their own, but the battles of all those whose interests might be effected by changes of the government—the principle involved being the inviolability of contracts made by de facto governments.

The decision of the Lord Chancellor was in their favor, and he believed that a court of equity would adjudicate the amount of cotton claimed, which would make the bonds as valuable. Resolutions protesting against Mr. Sumner's speech, and authorizing a petition to Parliament, were read, but not voted on, and without action the meeting adjourned.

The mail steamer Mandingo, from the west coast of Africa, reports the arrival of the Spanish steamer Boya at Fernando Po, with 250 political prisoners from Havana.

The prisoners complained of bad treatment on the voyage, especially by the volunteer guards. As soon as they landed the island was placed under martial law, and while the Mandingo was there communication with the shore, unless by special permission of the Governor, was prohibited.

The County Convention.

At the session of the County Convention yesterday afternoon, the ballot for Recorder of Deeds resulted in the nomination of Charles M. Hurley, as follows:—

CANDIDATES.	BALLOTS.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Charles M. Hurley	79	82	85	92	105	145
George W. Wunder	40	55	56	50	70	81
Isaac M. Post	40	40	37	44	..	..
A. A. Lechler	35	36	35	45	54	..
John R. Coxe	28	25	21	..	..	..
Samuel Nathans	14	3	..	..	..	..

The Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, William V. McGrath, Esq., presented the following:—

Resolved, That upon the actual issues of the day the best guide will be found in the principles upon which our Government is founded, as declared by the fathers of the republic.

Resolved, That the rights of the States in the Union and under the Constitution have always been and should always be maintained by the Democracy of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That in our own case the right is now threatened by the attempt to regulate suffrage in Pennsylvania, and give the ballot to the negro by the Federal power.

Resolved, That we denounce this attempt as contrary alike to the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and even the pledges of the radical party made prior to the late general election.

Resolved, That the issue between a free government of the United States and that consolidation which is but another name for imperial despotism, is now clearly made before the people; that the Democracy of Philadelphia pronounces for that free government under which the native citizen was born, and which the naturalized citizen by choice adopted.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Philadelphia pledge themselves to the retrenchment of expenses in the management of public affairs, and, so far as in them lies, the reform of every abuse that can give occasion for complaint.

Resolved, That the candidates presented by this convention are entitled to the confidence of the community, and we hereby pledge our earnest efforts for their success.

They were unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*, with cheers for the candidates.

City Councils.

No meeting of Select Council was held yesterday, the members participating in the exercises at Gettysburg.

In Common Branch there was a quorum present, with Mr. Marcer, president, in the Chair. He tendered his resignation, to take effect on October 14, when he will be elected to the office of City Treasurer. For this reason only his resignation was accepted.

A note was received from Chief Engineer Kneass announcing the award for the construction of the Mill street culvert to C. J. & J. F. Kennedy. The work is to be finished by January 1, 1871.

A communication was received from General Meade, vice president of the Park Commission, representing that Joseph F. Marcer had relinquished the secretaryship of the Commission from July 1, 1869.

[David A. Foley had been named and elected to fill the vacancy.—Rep.]

A resolution was passed directing the Chief Engineer of Highways to abstain from affixing his signature to estimates for the construction of a sewer in Main street, Manayunk, until the culvert is completed.

Select Council bills were now taken up and concurred in, as thus:

To change the name of west Bedford street to Alaska street.

To tramway Eutaw and other streets in the Tenth ward.

To authorize the City Solicitor to employ two additional members of the bar as counsel before the juries appointed to assess damages on lands taken by the municipal corporation for the enlargement of Fairmount Park.

Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance appropriating $700 to liquidate a judgment against the city for arrears of ground rent upon a school lot at Seventeenth and Pine streets.

Another was passed appropriating $44,000 to pay to the commonwealth the amount due to it from taxes by this city.

An ordinance appropriating $100,000 for improvement to Fairmount Park was discussed, but not passed. A quorum was not present.

The Chamber adjourned nominally until September 16. It will hold a special meeting on Thursday next.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Programme of Exercises.

Last evening the Committee of Councils appointed to arrange for the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the Washington statue on Monday next, met in Select Council chamber. Messrs. Freeborn, Gordon, and Cooper, on behalf of the Monument Association, were present, and explained to the committee what was proposed to be done. The children, whose liberality has secured the monument, had been invited to be present, and the question was what disposition to make of them in connection with the ceremonies. It was estimated that two or three thousand children would be in attendance. It was decided to give this portion of the programme to the control of Professor Bower, in connection with the Committee of the Monument Association.

The children will meet at their respective schools and march to Independence Square, entering by the Walnut street gate. Here they will be joined by the several associations bearing the name of Washington, and then march to the front of the Hall.

A stand will be erected for the committee and orators; but in order to avoid accidents, the children and others will be ranged on the sidewalk in front of the statue, the whole square being kept clear for them.

The committee also decided to employ McClurg's Band for the occasion. This band will escort Captain Brodie's company of Cadets, seventy in number, who are to form the guard of honor.

A salute will be fired from Independence Square upon the unveiling of the statue.

The following programme for Monday was arranged:—Programme—Called to order by Wm. B. Hanna. Music. Prayer by Bishop Simpson. Unveiling of the statue. Address by the Hon. Henry D. Moore. Music. Address by George F. Gordon, presenting the statue to the city. Address by Mayor Fox, accepting the statue. Singing by the children. Music. Benediction.

—Of the 800 applications for velocipede patents, 100 have been granted.

—Baltimore is ambitious for a Morgue.

—San Francisco is to have a free letter delivery.

—De Witt, Iowa, is to celebrate the Fourth by a dinner.

—New Haven is to have a temperance military company.

—La Crosse is overrun with robbers and confidence men.

—Peaches from Mobile bring eight dollars a box in Chicago.

—Minnesota raises thousands of geese merely for their feathers.

—A coal bed one hundred feet through has been found in Virginia.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of July, 1869:

Debt bearing coin interest:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	$20,000,000 00	$500,000 00
Bonds, 5 per cent.,	7,022,000 00	175,550 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	18,415,000 00	552,450 00
Bonds, Oregon war, 1881, 6 per cent.,	945,000 00	28,350 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	189,317,400 00	5,679,525 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	514,771,600 00	5,147,716 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent.,	75,000,000 00	2,250,000 00
Bonds, 10 40s, 5 per cent.,	194,567,300 00	3,242,788 33
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	3,682,500 00	38,825 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	125,561,300 00	1,255,613 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	203,327,250 00	2,033,272 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	332,998,950 00	9,989,938 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	379,583,800 00	11,387,455 50
Bonds, 5 20s, 6 per cent.,	42,339,350 00	1,270,210 50
	$2,107,930,600 00	$43,567,724 33
Coupons payable May 1, 1869, not presented for payment,		2 938,388 00
		$46,496,112 33
Less amount paid in advance,		1,122,182 00
		$45,373,930 33

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$52,120,000 00	$1,172,700 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent.,	14,000,000 00	210,000 00
	$66,120,000 00	$1,382,700 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	$6,000 00	$360 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	26,150 00	1,569 00
Bonds, 6 per cent.,	69,850 00	3,143 25
Bonds, Texas indemnity, 5 per cent.,	242,000 00	12,100 00
Treasury notes, 1 mill to 6 per cent.,	104,511 64	3,135 35
Treasury notes, 5 6-5½ per cent.,	2,400 00	120 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent.,	3,300 00	198 00
Treasury notes, 3-year 7 3 10 per cent.,	34,900 00	2,547 70
Treasury notes, 1 and 2-year 5 per cent.,	338,552 00	16,927 60
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.,	12,000 00	720 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent.,	2,871,410 00	557,053 08
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent.,	186,310 00	7,057 98
Treasury notes, 3 years, 7 3-10 per cent.,	1,166,500 00	85,154 10
	$5,063,883 64	$690,683 46

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand notes,	$121,637 50
U. S. legal tenders,	358,935,794 10
Postal currency,	$32,062,057 73
Fractional currency,	
Gold certificates of deposit,	30 489,640 00
	$418,608,499 73

Bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and branches, interest payable in lawful money:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest, not yet paid.
Union Pacific 6 per cent. bonds,	$25,998,000	$768,104 37
Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division,	6,303,000	189,090 00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad,	1,6 8,320	48,544 93
Central Pacific Railroad,	2,352,000	64,035 65
Do. do.	20,427,000	543,064 49
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad,	1,000,000	48,000 00
Western Pacific Railroad,	320,000	9,600 00
Totals,	$58,038,320	$1,665,469 44

Interest paid by the United States,	$3,310,053 25
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.,	1,529,189 26
Balance of interest paid by United States,	1,780,863 99

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the morning of July 1, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Recapitulation of debt bearing coin interest:

Bonds at 5 per cent.,	$27,022,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent. 10 40s,	194,567,300 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent.,	283,677,800 00
5-20 bonds, at 6 per cent.,	1,603,663,800 00
Amount outstanding,	$2,107,930,600 00
Interest,	$45,373,930 33

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$52,120,000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest,	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding,	66,120,000 00
Interest,	1,382,700 00

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand and legal tender notes,	$356,056,832 00
Postal and fractional currency,	32,062,027 73
Certificates of gold deposited,	30,489,640 00
Amount outstanding,	418,608,499 73

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Amount outstanding,	$5,033,893 64
Interest,	690,580 46

Total debt:

Principal outstanding,	$2,597,722,983 37
Interest accrued,	48,569,493 79
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury,	$2,489,002,480 58
Ditto on June 1,	2,505,412,613 12
Decrease of public debt during the past month,	16,410,132 54
Decrease since March 1, 1869,	$35,460,779 43

The East River Bridge.

Relative to the proposed bridge over the East river, to connect New York and Brooklyn, Hon. Demas Barnes recently said:

They say, "Who will ever climb 130 feet to cross it?" My deer sirs, who has asked you to do it? Have you ever crossed Fulton ferry? Do you know the grade you now make on either side to get from the ferry? To go from Sands street, Brooklyn, to Broadway, New York, by boat, we now descend 68 feet, and then ascend 40 feet, a total grade of 108 feet. To get from and to the same point by bridge, we will ascend 62 feet and descend 90 feet, a total grade of 152 feet, or only 44 feet more than we now do twice a day, and hardly notice it. If the effect of this bridge will add two per cent. extra to the natural increase of our wealth from this time forward, it will be $3,000,000 in 1870 and $35,000,000 in 1890, or an average of $17,500,000 new wealth per year for thirty years, which at three per cent. will bring us a tax income of $12,700,000, or $426,000 per annum. The interest on $6,000,000 of bridge debt at seven per cent. will be $426,000. All paid for us. Not a very expensive luxury, certainly. If it is said the increase will not commence immediately, I reply that I think you are wrong; but if it does not, neither is the whole debt to be at once contracted. Can we afford to drive from our doors the wealth of an empire, because, perchance, we may have to pay a few extra dollars some year?

—Forty stores are vacant on Hartford's Main street—high rent.

—Illinois has ninety-two cities, the last of which polls all of 157 votes.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 32	MOON RISES	9 07
SUN SETS	7 35	HIGH WATER	9 10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, / C. B. DUREORROW, / THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, — COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 15
Dorian	Glasgow	New York	June 18
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	June 19
Celtic	London	New York	June 19
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	June 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	June 22
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 22
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	June 23
England	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	June 23

FOR EUROPE.

Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	July 2
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	July 3
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
New York	New York	Bremen	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 7
Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 3
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July 3
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 8
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 8
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Belle, Gavitt, Westerly, R. I., Captain.
Barque G. H. Jenkins, Durkee, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Neva, Jenkins, St. Johns, N. F., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Sibyl, Almeida, Montevideo, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Freddie L. Porter, Small, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Richmond, do.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Eyer, Portland, J. J. Crout.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to W. A. Levering.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Daniel Clifford, Jarrell, from Providence.
Schr Annie May, May, from Dighton.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr Clara, Metford, from Dansereport.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 2.—The following boats left here in tow for Philadelphia this morning:—

Fanchion, with lumber to Henry Crokey.
Star, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Morey.
Wyoming No. 15, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.
John Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Martha Agnes, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Jones, with pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
Lydia Ann, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Harvey and Emma, with lumber to Brennan, Tracks & Co.
Royal Arch, with wood, for Wilmington.
Reality, with lumber, for Wilmington.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 1.—Two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Estelle, with ore, for Baltimore.
J. Byrnes, with reforts, for Philadelphia.
Harvest Moon, with rye malt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Sarah Elizabeth; National; Massachusetts; P. G. Hier; Martha Lamb; M. A. Brady; Hamlet; Flour City; M. F. Hannigan; and John Hawkins, all with coal for New York.
Dido, with coal, for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Barque Gazelle, Shaw, 60 days from Buenos Ayres, at New York 30th ult., with wool and hides.

Barque Chasca, Crockett, hence for Cronstadt, was spoken 25th ult. lat. 39 25, long. 70 30.

Barque N. H. Haven, Hall, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Barque Deborah Pennell, Pennell, sailed from Callao prior to 12th ult. for Guanape.

Brig Ida, Horner, from Porto Rico for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th ult. lat. 31 02, long. 72 25.

Schrs John J. Little, Little, hence for Hingham, and Agnes Reppher, McFadden, hence for Providence, at New York 30th ult.

Schrs Free Wind, Frisbee, from Greenwich, and J. H. Allen, Case, from Greenport, both for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.

Schr Mist, Muncey, hence, at New Haven 29th ult.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schr I. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schrs E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, and Is. B. Wing, Endicott, cleared at Boston 30th ult. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, hence, at Portland 29th ult.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, from Boston for Georgetown, D. C., at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Schrs Vrale, Mason; Anna Barton, Frink; and Hazelton, Gardiner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 29th ult.

Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, and Lizzie, Sanford, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Nantucket new South Shoal Lightvessel No. 1 has been taken to New Bedford for repairs, and the Relief No. 9 will occupy her station till she is returned.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 230 South SECOND Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JANE HERMANN (known as) JANE REED, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGIANA REED, Administratrix of JANE HERMANN (known as) Jane Reed, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 408 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 25 fmw5t* CHARLES S. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY FRICKA, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD D. YATES, executor of the last will and testament of HENRY FRICKA, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 6, A. D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 129 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMELINE WILSON, Administratrix of estate of GEORGE WILSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq., No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 25 fmw5t*

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
9 29 2m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1 50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2 00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2 00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 00, $3 50, $4 00, $4 50, $5 00.

FOR BARGAINS CALL AT

GEO. D. WISHAM'S

ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 frp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TILLINGHAST & HILT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled at their old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST,
DAVID B. HILT.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1869. 7 1 3t

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the business of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as heretofore.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business.

With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

DAVID B. HILT.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.
s27

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 29 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 5 14

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON,

under the management of Messrs. ELLSLER & DENIER, with their celebrated

PANTOMIME TROUPE.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

AND

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

will be presented Mr. George L. Fox's great

FAIRY AND TRICK PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY,

which has had the unprecedented run of 586 NIGHTS

in New York, and performed in our Western and Southern cities by this Troupe

220 TIMES.

HUMPTY DUMPTY

will be produced in a style of completeness which stamps it as the

MOST ASTONISHING PANTOMIME OF THIS AGE,

and courts comparison with the famous

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

Artists of the first reputation have been engaged, and no expense has been spared in any department to present

HUMPTY DUMPTY

in any respect inferior to its production in

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1869.

THE PROGRESS OF POLITICAL "REFORM."

Scandalous as were the proceedings of the last Legislature of this State, one good result flowed from them. The attention of the public was generally attracted to the prevailing rascality in political management, and from all sides came protests against the corruption of the present system and appeals for a change in the future. The press of this city, especially, were thoroughly aroused to the necessity for a radical change, and were almost, if not quite, unanimous in their demand for a thorough and sweeping reform. The only manner in which this reform could possibly be inaugurated was clearly seen to be by a repudiation on the part of the people of the shameless and reckless plunderers who had contrived to install themselves in positions of honor, trust, and profit. The essential principles of the two great political parties of the country were not connected in any way with the corruptions and abuses which had crept into the management of public affairs by the so-called representatives of either of these parties. The evil of the system consisted, not in the principles professed by place-holders, but in the character of the place-holders themselves; and the only hope of a reform lay in the future selection of men who were not utterly lost to all sense of shame, who were not entirely deficient in the elements of decency, capacity, and honesty.

With the powerful incentive of public opinion at their back, the Republican managers a few weeks ago presented a city and county ticket which was unexceptionable from first to last, except in the case of one name placed upon it. Through the agency of the most unblushing roguery, John A. Houseman was declared the candidate of the party for the office of Recorder of Deeds. The manner in which he secured his so-called nomination, and the general disrepute attaching to his political affiliations, render him entirely unworthy of the support of decent and respectable citizens who have the welfare of the community and the strength and purity of the Republican party at heart. In respect to the nominations for the State Legislature, the result was not so fortunate. The districts are comparatively small, and were therefore much more easily manipulated. By reason of this, the ring which secured the pretended nomination of Houseman succeeded in splitting one of the Representative conventions and in gaining for William Elliott, one of its servile tools, the shadow of a nomination. Six of the old members likewise managed things so adroitly that they were enabled to claim a "regular" nomination, by which they expect to counteract the disreputable records left behind them when the den of thieves at Harrisburg was broken up for the season. With the exception of these eight men—Houseman, Elliott, Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong—the general and legislative tickets of the Republican party come before the people with the strongest claims upon their hearty support, in the cause of the new reform.

But the Democracy! Last night the last of their conventions adjourned, and the results of their labors as a whole are now before the people. For the lower house of the State Legislature, two of their old members, Sam Josephs and Samuel D. Dailey, secured uncontested renominations, while in two of the other districts controlled by them the conventions were rent asunder through the determination of the old members, John I. Rogers and Michael Mullin, to secure a renomination at all hazards. John McGinnis, the other Democratic member, for some reason did not turn up on Tuesday, but still another split presented two candidates, while in the Eleventh district, which is neither one thing nor the other, there are also two candidates. From this showing, it appears that, in their Legislative conventions, the reform movement in the Democratic ranks was knocked in the head, and either fell dead at the outset, or lingers on the brink of the grave.

The Democratic conventions at large witnessed the same melancholy result. The claims of such men as Joseph N. Peirsol, Major J. R. Coxe, Colonel A. H. Reynolds, Dr. F. F. Burmeister, and Dr. H. R. Linderman, were utterly ignored, in deference to the aspirations of such unterrified specimens as John P. Ahern, James Stewart, and Charles M. Hurley. On the entire ticket we find the names of but two men who have any claims on the support of the decent law-abiding, and order-loving portion of the community. Mr. S. Gross Fry secured the nomination for City Treasurer, but this result was achieved only by the most flagrant violations of the rules of the party, and amidst a scene of riotous disorder which fully warranted Mr. Peirsol in requesting his friends to withdraw from the convention. Mr. William F. Scheible, who is announced as the candidate for Prothonotary of the District Court, is well known as a decent and honorable gentleman. But that consummation of chaos and climax of Fourth ward rowdyism, the County Convention, which placed him in nomination, dealt a severe blow at his reputation and standing in the community by honoring him with their endorsement, while the character of his associates on the ticket effectually robs him of all the respectability that was left.

During the past two or three years the Democracy of Philadelphia have been on their good behavior. The incontestable fact that they were in the minority led them to present very respectable tickets, while the overweening confidence of the Republicans resulted in the selection of candidates who, to say the least, were lacking in the element of strength. The result was a general resuscitation of the city Democracy, until they have at last secured a fair share of the city and county offices. Then came the reaction, and this week the Democracy steered their shaky craft against the rock on which the staunch Republican ship has sustained so many serious shocks. And down she went—down to the very bottom. Peirsol, and Coxe, and Reynolds, and Burmeister, and Linderman were unable to grasp even a straw as the dark, slimy waters of corruption and violence closed over them, and their dead bodies have not yet been fished out of the deep. Such burly tars as Ahern and Stewart, and such adroit political swimmers as Hurley and Duncan, secured each a stout plank, while Fry and Scheible, weaker, because more respectable, are hugging desperately to a couple of treacherous spars, now with their heels and ears out of water, and now completely submerged. The unhappy fate of the whole crew it will be our melancholy duty to record on the 13th of October next. But we do not, by any means, bid them adieu till then

NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.

Some of the jaw-breaking Indian names affixed to our national vessels of war by that "old man of the sea," Mr. Gideon Welles, were criticized rather freely. It was felt, however, that there was a certain propriety in choosing Indian names for this purpose, especially as they represented mountains, lakes, rivers, towns, etc. of our own land, which gave them a distinctively national character; the sailors, too, who generally like high-sounding titles for men-of-war, took kindly to the nomenclature adopted by the Navy Department; and if we except a little good, natured banter at the expense of the queer old gentleman who for eight long years figured as Secretary of the Navy, there was no serious objection to them.

Under the administration of Mr. Borie, however, all this was changed; and instead of renaming the vessels as the law directs, the nomenclature of the British service, which, by-the-way, savors strangely the prize ring, was adopted. This change, it is understood, was adopted at the instance of Admiral Porter, who may be a very good officer to command a fleet, but who, while managing the Navy Department for Mr. Borie, showed a singular aptitude for creating dissatisfaction in all quarters, and who certainly displayed neither taste nor judgment in this particular instance. It is rumored that our new Secretary, Gen. Robeson, notwithstanding the fact that he is a Jerseyman, has determined to send Porter back to Annapolis to resume the duties of schoolmaster, and that he will run the Navy Department after his own ideas. It is to be hoped that his ideas are good ones, and that he will not run the navy into the ground. Rumor has it that Gen. Robeson is about to abolish the new names given to our ships of war and restore those originally given. This is what he should do, for the name of a vessel ought not to be changed except for very decided reasons, and there does not appear to be any necessity for altering the nomenclature adopted by Mr. Welles. It has been suggested that, if a change must be made, it would be preferable to adopt such as "Billy Bowlegs," or "Tall Bear," or "Jumping Bear," or "Hole in the Sky," or "Squinting Eyes," or others equally expressive, rather than to borrow from classic mythology, which has been used up long ago for such purposes, or the even more objectionable names of the British navy, which savor strongly of blackguardism, which is sufficient to condemn them even if there was nothing else to urge against them. Those we have indicated are expressive if not elegant, and they have the advantage of being genuinely American.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently referred to the interest that was felt in the statements of the national debt as a curious phase of the American character. The English have long since ceased to regard their debt as anything but a permanent institution: they are satisfied to pay the interest regularly, and all hope of ever reducing the principal has long since been abandoned. Every American, however, has a personal interest in the debt incurred to defeat the Rebellion: it is considered a nuisance of the first magnitude, that must be abated as soon as possible. To the amazement of the well-disciplined British tax-payer, the exact standing of our debt is a matter of solicitude. The Secretary of the Treasury is expected to publish frequent statements of the exact condition of the debt, and its increase or decrease is a matter for congratulation or otherwise.

The British subject has become so accustomed to being taxed, that he is supposed to rather like it; but on this side of the Atlantic it is an object of the first moment to reduce taxation to a minimum, and there is a determination to get rid of the burden imposed upon us by the Rebellion as soon as it can possibly be done.

It is expected of President Grant's administration that the public expenditures will be conducted with economy, and that a material reduction of the debt will be made within the next four years. A good beginning has been made, and Secretary Boutwell appears to have managed the Treasury with excellent judgment. It was estimated that during the month of June there would be a reduction of the national debt to the amount of $9,000,000. The statement of the debt, however, which has been published by the Treasury Department, shows that the actual reduction has been $16,410,132·54, at which rate the whole debt could be paid off in about fifteen years. It cannot, however, be expected that so large a reduction will be made every month, but with discreet management the debt could probably be liquidated within the time specified, and a material reduction of the taxes be made at the same time.

THE DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

After the roughs and rowdies of the Democracy had for three days swayed their County Convention, making the most disgraceful nominations that were ever presented to the citizens of Philadelphia, the performances were not considered complete without the adoption of a string of resolutions. The first of the series announces that "upon the actual issues of the day the best guide will be found in the principles upon which our Government is founded, as declared by the fathers of the republic." The "actual issues of the day" immediately connected with the proceedings of this convention relate to the question whether its nominees should be endorsed at the polls, and we think the fathers of the republic would be much better pleased by their overwhelming defeat than by their election. The success of popular government depends upon the dominance of virtue, intelligence, and patriotism in the organizations which wield ruling power. The Democratic Convention was notoriously controlled by the worst influences of that party; its ticket is the offspring of knavery, violence, terrorism, and corruption; and the election of men of the grade of its champions is the very last thing the fathers of the republic could ever have desired. Other resolutions express solicitude for the "rights of the States" and antagonism to colored suffrage. The people have learned by bitter experience what mischiefs flow from Democratic State Rights doctrines, and they have no inclination to endorse any modified form of rebellion or secession. As to colored suffrage, the negroes must indeed be sorry specimens of humanity if they do not make a better use of citizenship than the members of the late Democratic County Convention. The foes of the colored race can predict or fear nothing worse than that they will prove as bad as the men who have recently controlled the movements of the Democracy of Philadelphia. The last two resolutions commend the new candidates as "men entitled to the confidence of the community," and pledge the party to retrenchment, and "the reform of every abuse that can give occasion for complaint." Impudence could no farther go. The assemblage at Eighth and Spring Garden streets was as unpromising a body of reformers as ever met on the continent, gangs of convicts not excepted. The sort of reform that would best suit their tastes would be the destruction of every shield of public and private virtue, the abrogation of every restraint upon vice and lawlessness, and the establishment of the rule of ruffianism and rascality.

Drawing it Mild.—The *Age* this morning devotes twenty-seven lines to an endorsement of the Democratic ticket, in the course of which it says:—"We do not consider the ticket as popular as it might have been, and as we labored zealously and honestly to make it." In this dilemma it takes the bull by both horns, with the lamentation that "fidelity to organization is the only safeguard of a party." We think the *Age* is about correct, when a party saddles itself with such millstones as Ahern, Stewart, and Hurley.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The importance of railroad facilities in the United States is perhaps better appreciated now than at any former time in the history of the country. We have such an immense extent of country yet undeveloped, and the boundaries of our dominion are so widely separated, that without numerous railroads intersecting and connecting with one another it would probably be impossible to maintain a political union between people so widely separated as are those of some of the States. The first railroad for passengers was opened in 1831, and since then the progress of railroad building has been as follows:

Year.		*Year.*	
1831	23 miles.	1855	18,374 miles.
1836	1273 "	1860	30,630 "
1840	2818 "	1865	35,080 "
1845	4633 "	1867	39,270 "
1850	9020 "	1868	42,250 "

It is estimated that at the present time over forty-three thousand miles of railroad are in actual operation. Pennsylvania leads all the States, having four thousand and four hundred miles; Illinois ranks second, and Ohio and New York, which have nearly the same number of miles, come next. The following table gives those States that have over 1000 miles of railroad:—

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Pennsylvania	4400	Missouri	1400
Illinois	3450	Virginia	1480
Ohio	3400	Tennessee	1440
New York	3400	Wisconsin	1250
Indiana	2600	Michigan	1200
Iowa	1550	North Carolina	1100
Georgia	1580	South Carolina	1090
Massachusetts	1450		

The amount of capital invested in these roads is of course immense, and a comparison between them and the banks will show the importance of the railroad interests:—

Banks, national, 1630; capital, 1869	$426,000,000
Banks, State, 240; " "	67,000,000
Total, United States	$493,000,000
Railroad, 43,000 miles in operation in the United States, cost	$1,870,000,000

The earnings of the banks may be estimated at from fifty to sixty millions of dollars, or from ten to twelve per cent. on their capital, while the earnings of the railroads in the United States amounted to $400,000,000, as follows:—

From freight	$280,000,000
From passengers	120,000,000

—a sum exceeding largely the entire yearly revenues of the Government.

The number of miles and the capital invested in railroads in this country, as compared with Great Britain, are very nearly as follows:—

	Miles.	*Cost.*
United States	43,000	$1,870,000,000
Great Britain	14,500	2,510,000,000

According to the most reliable information on the subject, there are in the whole of Europe about 56,700 miles of railroad, which cost about $7,500,000,000.

The increase in the number of miles of railroad constructed in the United States at different periods, presents some interesting figures.

From 1840 to 1850 the increase was over two hundred per cent.; from 1850 to 1860 the increase was about in the same ratio; from 1860 to 1870 it is estimated that the increase will be about fifty per cent., or from 30,000 miles in 1860 to 45,000 miles in 1870.

In Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and in many of the Western States, great exertions are being made to increase the railroad facilities for the development of internal resources; and now that the Pacific Railroad is completed, what is now a wilderness will probably soon be covered with a network of iron rails, which will open up the waste places of our empire for cultivation and civilization.

THE PANTOMIME AT THE ARCH.

The Arch Street Theatre has, by a long course of excellent management, obtained a reputation as a place of amusement of the highest class, where decent people can go, with themselves and their families, without fear of being offended by blackguard exhibitions of any kind on the stage.

Such a reputation as this ought not to be imperilled, and it is therefore with sincere regret that we alluded yesterday to certain excessively disgusting features that have been introduced into the pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty*, now being performed there. In a matter of this kind, it is of importance to fix the responsibility on the proper persons; and on the authority of the managers of the pantomime, we are able to state that the entire stage business is in the hands of Mr. Denier. Anything of an improper nature that is introduced is at the instance of this performer, and he alone is responsible for the blackguardism to which we have referred. Indeed, Mr. Denier's colleagues have remonstrated with him but he has disregarded them and has preferred to run the risk of driving all decent people from the theatre for the sake of creating laughter among such congenial spirits as may be in the audience. The fun in a pantomime is always of a rather rough kind, but it is not open to censure on that account, if it does not overstep the bounds of propriety. There is no reason why such a performance cannot be decent as well as funny, and at such an establishment as the Arch it will have to be decent, or it will not succeed. Such an exhibition as we allluded to yesterday is a disgrace to any place of amusement, and the decent people in the audience should show their displeasure by hissingly it heartily and then leaving the house. A lesson of this kind would probably bring Mr. Denier to his senses, and teach him that such nastiness is not to be endured in a place of amusement where gentlemen expect to be able to take their wives and children without having them shocked by vileness that would be disgraceful in the lowest slums of the city. We advise the theatre-going public to shun the theatre until the evils of which we speak are abated, upon which we will give due notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoonated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 3

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 19§

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 19 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at AUGUSTIN'S, No. 1105 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place at 6 o'clock P. M. GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary. Philadelphia, June 26, 1869. 6 26 smwf§d*

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s] For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.— OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 302 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869. NOTICE.—The rates for the transportation of coal to take effect July 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. 6 29 4t S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent.

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, and is now payable at this Office. SABINE & ALLEN, Managers. Cash Assets June 1, $1,400,000. 7 1 6t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869. The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street, on and after Thursday, July 1. WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. 6 30 6t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LADENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 7 1 26t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869. NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 29th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869. HENRY C. JONES, 6 30wfm§t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t§ Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE PEOPLE ACCEPT THE INVITATION.

Enormous attraction! Complete satisfaction For the people who call; Such courteous attention, Delightful to mention, AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

The sales are stupendous; The stock is tremendous, For clever folks all; So wondrous inviting, Each caller delighting, AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

When, freely perspiring, The thin clothes admiring, Folks eagerly call, Each happy new comer Finds thin clothes for summer AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

Every sort of fine clothes you want, gentlemen! Thin! Thinner!! Thinnest!!! Come yourselves, And bring your boys TO THE Great Brown Stone Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., 5 19 fmw3mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

PENNSYLVANIA AND New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes. Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t4p CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA. Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., 6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEW SPICED SALMON — FIVE CASES just arrived. For sale by D. P. KNIGHT & BRO., 7 1 3t§ No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

E. W. CLARK & CO BANKERS, No. 35 South THIRD St PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN Government Securities Stock, Gold and Note Bro Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals subject to check at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANI AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERI THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP a corporation chartered by special Act of Congr proved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our located in the second story of our Banking House Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the adv offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO. 8 ffu§ No. 35 South THIRD St

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaste FIRE-PROOF SAF ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUA FINISH, AND PRICE. MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFE Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Dri Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESNUT STRE (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKE SALE LOW. [6 12 m SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO R HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CH PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA R June 12, 1869. MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelph Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effor made on the night of May 29, 1869, to dr Banker's chest received from you a few month From facts that have come to our knowledge evident that the attempt to open it was renewe Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to it useless, the effort was then made to brea lock. The hammering was heard by parties i neighborhood for several hours, but supposing arise from the railroad men replacing a defe rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exce of the drills, were left. It is evident that they not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, glar-Proof. Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agen

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MA ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, A SATURDAYS. On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and s did steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CA MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESD THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'cl and returning leave the landing at Cape May on M DAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'cl Fare, including Carriage hire..... Children " ..... Servants " ..... Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra. The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted with everything necessary for the safety and comfort passengers. Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further part lars inquire at the office, No. 23 North DELAWA Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, 6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDA The steamer LADY OF THE LA leaves Arch street wharf on SATURDA MORNING, July 3, at 9 o'clock, and returning lea Cape May on MONDAY, at 8 A. M. Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire. Excursion ticke good to return by boat on Monday, $3, including carri hire. Tickets will also be sold on the boat, good to retu by cars leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or by 6 A. train, Monday morning, for $4. 7 1

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AN WILMINGTON. The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNU Street wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8½ o'clo and returning leave Wilmington at 3½ o'clock. Fare Chester or Hook, 15 cents; Wilmington, 20 cents. 7 1 6

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOU self and take the family to this cool, delig ful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Stre Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Combining all the good qualities of the best machines the market, with many new and admirable features n found in any other. Is adapted for every description family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMIL SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless operation; makes perfect work on every description material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is re light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use Call and examine it at the office of THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO. NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET, 6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

GETTYSBURG.

The Dedication Ode Read Yesterday by Bayard Taylor.

The following is the ode read by Bayard Taylor yesterday at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on the battle-field of Gettysburg:—

I.

After the eyes that looked, the lips that spake
Here, from the shadows of impending death,
Those words of solemn breath,
What voice may fitly break
The silence, doubly hallowed, left by him?
We can but bow the head, with eyes grown dim,
And, as a nation's litany, repeat
The phrase his martyrdom hath made complete,
Noble as then, but now more sadly sweet:
"Let us, the Living, rather dedicate
Ourselves to the unfinished work which they
Thus far advanced so nobly on its way,
And save the perilled State!
Let us, upon this field where they, the brave,
Their last full measure of devotion gave,
Highly resolve they have not died in vain!—
That, under God, the Nation's later birth
Of Freedom, and the People's gain
Of their own Sovereignty, shall never wane
And perish from the circle of the earth!"
From such a perfect text, shall Song aspire
To light its faded fire,
And into wandering music turn
Its virtue, simple, sorrowful, and stern?
His voice all elegies anticipated;
For, whatsoe'er the strain,
We hear that one refrain—
"We consecrate ourselves to them, the Consecrated!"

II.

After the thunder-storm our heaven is blue;
Far-off, along the borders of the sky,
In silver folds the clouds of battle lie,
With soft, consoling sunlight shining through;
And round the sweeping circle of your hills
The crashing cannon-thrills
Have faded from the memory of the air;
And summer pours from unexhausted fountains
Her bliss on yonder mountains:
The camps are tenantless, the breastworks bare:
Earth keeps no stain where hero-blood was poured:
The hornets, humming on their wings of lead,
Have ceased to sting, their angry swarms are dead,
And, harmless in its scabbard, rusts the sword!

III.

Oh, not till now—oh, now we dare, at last,
To give our heroes fitting consecration!
Not till the soreness of the strife is past,
And Peace hath comforted the weary nation!
So long her sad, indignant spirit held
One keen regret, one throb of pain unquelled,
So long the land about her feet was waste,
The ashes of the burning lay upon her,
We stood beside their graves with brows abased,
Waiting the purer mood to do them honor!
They, through the flames of this dread holocaust,
The patriot's wrath, the soldier's ardor, lost:
They sit above us and above our passion,
Disparaged even by our human tears—
Beholding truth our race, perchance, may fashion
In the slow judgment of the creeping years.
We saw the still reproof upon their faces;
We heard them whisper from the shining spaces:
"To-day ye grieve: come not to us with sorrow!
Wait for the glad, the reconciled To-morrow!
Your grief but clouds the ether where we dwell;
Your anger keeps your souls and ours apart:
But come with peace and pardon, all is well!
Ah come with love, we touch you, heart to heart!"

IV.

Immortal Brothers, we have heard!
On lips declare the reconciling word:
For Battle taught, that set us face to face,
The stubborn temper of the race,
As both, from fields no longer alien, come,
To render action equally invited,—
Mashalled by Learning's trump, by Labor's drum,
Intrifle that purifies and makes united!
Wiforce to build the powers that would destroy;
The muscles, hardened by the sabre's grasp,
Nor give our hands a firmer clasp;
Wobring not grief to you, but solemn joy!
Ah, feeling you so near,
Look forward with your eyes, divinely clear,
To come sublimely-perfect, sacred year,
When sons and fathers whom ye overcame
Forget in mutual pride the partial blame,
Andoin with us, to set the final crown
Upo your dear renown,—
The people's Union in heart and name!

V.

And yet, ye Dead!—and yet
Our loudest natures cling to one regret:
We're not all resigned
To yield, with even mind,
Our scarcely-risen stars, that here untimely set.
We seeds must think of History that waits
For lines that live but in their proud beginning—
Arested promises and cheated fates—
Youth's boundless venture and its single winning.
Whose the ghosts of deeds they might have done,
The phantom homes that beaconed their endeavor;
The seeds of countless lives, in them begun,
That might have multiplied for us forever!
We grudge the better strain of men
That proved itself, and was extinguished then—
The field, with strength and hope so thickly sown,
We refrom no other harvest shall be mown:
For all the land, within its clasping seas,
Is poorer now in bravery and beauty
Than wealth of manly loves and energies
Whi given to teach us all the free man's sacred duty!

VI.

Again 'tis they, the Dead,
By whom our hearts are comforted,
Deep as the land-blown murmurs of the waves
The answer cometh from a thousand graves:
"Not so! we are not orphaned of our fate!
Though life were warmest and though love were sweetest,
We still have portion in their best estate:
Our fortune is the fairest and completest!
Our homes are everywhere; our loves are set
In hearts of man and woman, sweet and vernal:
Courage and Truth, the children we beget,
Unmixed of baser earth, shall be eternal.
A finer spirit in the blood shall grow,
The token of the lines wherein we live—
Unselfish force, unconscious nobleness
That in the shocks of fortune stands unshaken—
The hopes that in their very being bless,
The aspirations that to deeds awaken!
Oh, if superior virtue ye allow
To us, be sure it still is vital in you—
That trust like ours shall ever lift the brow,
And strength like ours shall ever steel the sinew!
We are the blossoms which the storm has cast
From the Spring promise of our Freedom's tree,
Pruning its overgrowths, that so, at last,
Its later fruit more beautiful shall be!—
Content if, when the balm of Time assuages
The branch's hurt, some fragrance of our lives
In all the land survives,
And makes their memory sweet through still expanding ages!"

VII.

Thus grandly, they we mourn, themselves console us:
And, as their spirits conquer and control us,
We hear, from some high realm that lies beyond,
The hero-voices of the Past respond.
From every State that reached a broader right
Through fiery gates of battle; from the shock
Of old invasions on the People's rock;
From tribes that stood, in Kings' and Priests' despite:
From graves, forgotten in the Syrian sand,
Or nameless barrows of the Northern strand,
Or gorges of the Alps and Pyrenees,
Or the dark bowels of devouring seas—
Wherever Man for Man's sake died—wherever
Death stayed the march of upward-climbing feet,
Leaving their Present uncomplete,
But through the Futures crowning their endeavor,—
Their ghostly voices to our ears are sent,
As when the high note of a trumpet wrings
Æolian answers from the strings
Of many a mute, unfingered instrument.
Plateau cymbals thrill for us to-day;
The horns of Sempach in our echoes play,
And nearer yet, and sharper, and more stern,
The slogan rings that startled Bannockburn:
Till from the field, made green with kindred deed,
The shields are clashed in exultation
Above the dauntless nation,
That for a continent has fought its Runnymede!

VIII.

Yes, for a Continent! The heart that beats
With such rich blood of sacrifice
Shall from the Tropics, drowsed with languid heats,
To the blue ramparts of the Northern ice,
Make felt its pulses all this young world over!—
Shall thrill, and shake, and sway
Each land that bourgeons in the Western day,
Whatever flag may float, whatever shield may cover!
With fuller manhood every wind is rife,
In every soil are sown the seeds of valor,
Since out of death came forth such boundless life,
Such ruddy beauty out of anguished pallor!
And that war-wasted arm
Put forth to lift a sister-land from harm,
Ere the last blood upon the blade was dried,
Shall still be stretched, to shelter and to guide,
Beyond her borders, answering the need
With counsel and with deed,
Along the Eastern and the Western wave—
Still strong to smite, still beautiful to save!

IX.

Thus, in her seat secure,
Where now no distant menaces can reach her,
At last in undivided freedom pure,
She sits, the unwilling world's unconscious teacher;
And, day by day, beneath serener skies,
The unshaken pillars of her palace rise—
The Doric shafts, that lightly upward press,
And hide in grace their giant massiveness.
What though the sword has hewn each corner-stone,
And precious blood cements the deep foundation?
Never by other force have empires grown;
From other basis never rose a nation!
For strength is born of struggle, faith of doubt,
Of discord law, and freedom of oppression:
We hail from Pisgah, with exulting shout,
The Promised Land below us, bright with sun,
And deem its pastures won,
Ere toil and blood have earned us their possession!
Each aspiration of our human earth
Becomes an act through keenest pangs of birth;
Each force, to bless, must cease to dream,
And conquer life through agony supreme;
Each inborn right must outwardly be tested
By stern material weapons, ere it stand
In the enduring fabric of the land,
Secured for those who yielded it, and those who wrested!

X.

This they have done for us who slumber here—
Awake, alive, though now so dumbly sleeping;
Spreading the board, but tasting not its cheer,
Sowing, but never reaping;—
Building, but never sitting in the shade
Of the strong mansion they have made;—
Speaking their word of life with mighty tongue,
But hearing not the echo, million-voiced,
Of brothers who rejoiced,
From all our river-vales and mountains flung!
So take them, Heroes of the songful Past!
Open your ranks, let every shining troop
Its phantom banners droop,
To hail Earth's noblest martyrs, and her last!
Take them, O Fatherland!
Who, dying, conquered in thy name;
And, with a grateful hand,
Inscribe their deed who took away thy blame—
Give, for their grandest all, thine insufficient fame!
Take them, O God! our Brave,
The glad fulfillers of Thy dread decree;
Who grasped the sword for Peace, and smote to save,
And, dying here for Freedom, died for Thee!

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 6.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA formsa very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

GRAPE BITTERS.—Every one knows the value of the grape as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape: in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are the pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
CLOTHIER.

GENTLEMEN CONTEMPLATING visiting the sea-shore are requested to examine the assortment of thin clothing now arranged for their inspection on the counter at
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—All Sewing Machines that tax the strength in operating should be discarded. The most serious results frequently arise from their use by female operators. Not so, however, with the Parham—a machine that is constructed with a special view to such case in running as to make it the most pleasant to operate on in the country. Its other good qualities are many and peculiar. *It is noiseless in running*—a desideratum to a household especially, where the click and clatter of a noisy, hard, unyielding sewing machine becomes simply a nuisance. *It makes the best work on all kinds of material*, a gratifying feature that of itself should commend it to all who are in quest of a *good* machine. *It is adapted to a greater range of work than any other sewing machine in the market*, is simply but substantially constructed, is elegant in style and finish, and every way the most perfect and reliable machine obtainable. An inspection of them at the Parham Establishment, No. 704 Chesnut street, will prove that they are deserving of all the commendation bestowed upon them, and even more.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION.—No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily suffer more or less from the depleting effects of the temperature of midsummer, unless strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extra resistant power: the unusual and rapid consumption of the animal fluids by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food taken into the stomach, from which both the fluids and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical strength declines, and the mind, sympathizing with the machinery through which it acts, becomes depressed and enervated. A STIMULANT is therefore absolutely required at this season: not a violent one, calculated to produce febrile excitement, but something which will recruit and reinforce the whole organization in proportion to the extraordinary drain to which the torrid heat subjects it.

This desideratum is supplied in a palatable and most efficient form in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which the people of this country, after more than twenty-five years' experience, have accepted and endorsed as the best tonic, alterative and anti-bilious preparation which medical chemistry has yet succeeded in obtaining from the strength-sustaining, healing, and purifying products of the vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient of this famous compound has its own specific virtue, and the result of their combination is the most genial invigorant, aperient, and regulating medicine ever administered, either as a preventive or cure of the disorders most common in our variable climate. Among these may be enumerated dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, fever and ague, nervous debility, and all the ailments proceeding from imperfect digestion. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the best possible safeguard against the dangers which menace persons of both sexes, and all ages, during the heated term.

☞ *LINEN SUITS IN WHITE AND FANCY SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CASSIMERE SUITS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DRAP D'ETE SUITS FOR SUMMER.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *DUSTERS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA AND LINEN, DUST-PROOF.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *CHEVIOT SUITS, SEVERAL SHADES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

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☞ *GARMENTS TO MEASURE.*
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$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
No. 731 WALNUT Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 25 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wrnf

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street.

MARRIED.

McINTYRE—MULHOLLAND—On the 28th of June, by the Rev. N. Cantwell, of St. Philip de Neri Church, FRANCIS P. McINTYRE to Miss ELLIE MULHOLLAND, both of this city.

DIED.

BOERUM.—June 29, INEZ H., infant daughter of G. and M. E. Boerum.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Third street and Kaighn's Point avenue, Camden, N. J.

HARBERT.—On the 1st instant, MARY ANN, wife of William H. Harbert, aged 28 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 503 Native street (above Fifth and Carpenter streets), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

RENDELS.—On the 29th of June, HANNAH RENDELS, daughter of Hannah Webb, in the 22d year of her age.
The relatives and friends, Brotherly Love Social Temple of H. and T., No. 3; also Lincoln Grotto, No. 16, S. and D. of A. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 1242 Cadwalader street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Belgrade Street Burial Ground.

SUTERS.—On the 1st instant, ELIZABETH SUTERS, wife of Enins Suters, deceased, aged 84 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Shackamaxon Tent, No. 4, D. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Tiemann, No. 1158 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

DRY GOODS.

NEW IMPROVED BATHING ROBES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
For Misses and Children.
Bathing Caps and Belts.
The stock is large.
Rooms retired, prices low.
Serges for Bathing Robes.
Flannels, yard or piece.

TOURISTS' GOODS.

White Shawls of every kind.
Llama Lace Points.
Best Water-proof Cloaks.
Stylish Silk Sacques.
Linens for Traveling Suits.
Collars, Cuffs, Ties.
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs.

Having kept up our stock of these and some other essential summer things, we invite buyers' examination, feeling confident a visit will repay. [1 7 fsm

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·25, worth $1·75.
PLAIN DRESS LINENS,
In Flax Grey, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, etc., fine qualities, from 37½ cts.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,
Reduced 15 to 25 per cent. to clear out the stock.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
This is the cheapest invoice of Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.
BARGAINS IN THIN WHITE GOODS AND PIQUES.
THE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES ARE RECEIVED. [9 30 wfm§

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

FOR CAPE MAY.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION
BY
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD
TO THE
SEA BREEZE EXCURSION HOUSE,
CAPE MAY,
ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

Last boat leaves Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 6·00 o'clock A. M.

RETURNING,

The Excursion Train will leave Sea Breeze House Station at 6·00 o'clock P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION..... $2·00

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION
MONDAY, JULY 5.

FARE..... $2·00

1t R. THOMPSON, Sea Breeze House.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
6 21 m CAPE MAY, N. J.

CONCRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant a la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1301 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 24 of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 3 3m SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 f

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE SEA SHORE,
VIA
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR ATLANTIC CITY LEAVE VINE STREET FERRY ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, AT 8 AND 9·45 A. M., AND 2, 3·15, AND 4·15 P. M.

The 2 and 3·15 P. M. Trains run through from Philadelphia in 2 hours.

Tickets sold on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, July 3 and 4, are good to return on any train on MONDAY, the 5th, or morning trains of TUESDAY, the 6th.

Fare for the Round Trip, $3.

6 29 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 wfm 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 25 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
6 23 1m CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors.
No "*bungle-leg*" sold on the premises. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House.
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Highly fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McGLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic), is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. S. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, one block above United States Hotel. Terms, $15 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unsurpassed as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23d C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 23 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 12t EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Horrible Crime.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—A woman named Rosanna Ryan, was this morning committed to East Cambridge Jail on the charge of felonious homicide, by whipping her step-son, six years of age, to death. A post-mortem examination of the body disclosed no cause of death other than the bruises thus received.

The Liquor Law.

The first case under the legislative order suspending the issue of liquor licenses by the Commissioners elected by the people for that purpose, was decided this morning by convicting Thomas Wormwood, who sold liquor after his victualling license had expired.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., July 2.—The New Hampshire Legislature will not adjourn until next week. The most exciting and important matter of the closing days has been the Lake Shore Railroad bill, which contemplates the shortening of the road between the East and the West some sixty miles or more. There is an army of lobbyists here for and against it. The bill was discussed in a lively manner this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exportations to Great Britain.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following communication has been received at the State Department from our Consul at Liverpool:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, June 18, 1869.—SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons, the importation of the under-mentioned articles into Great Britain became free on 1st June, instant:—Wheat, barley, oats, rye, biscuit and bread, cassara powder, maccaroni, manioca flour, peas, beans, maize or Indian corn, bere or bigg wheat meal and flour, pea meal, bean meal maize or Indian corn meal, buckwheat meal, meal not otherwise enumerated or described, arrow root barley (pealed), manna, meal potato flour, hair powder, perfumed powder, powder not otherwise enumerated or described that will serve the same purpose as starch, rice dust, and meal sago, Sewolima starch, gum of starch, torrified or calcined, tapioca, and vermicelli; and that, from and after the same date, in lieu of previous duties on beer and ale, the following rates are to be levied—Mull, the barrel or 36 gallons, one pound one shilling; spruce, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity, not exceeding one thousand one hundred degrees the barrel of 36 gallons, one pound one shilling.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
THOMAS H. DUDLEY.
To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 2—Evening.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account; 5-20s quiet and steady at 81¾; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 95

AMERICAN SILK MANUFACTURE.

Processes and Products—Cost of Labor—Present State of the Trade—The Employes—Protection and Importations.

A political economist, recently writing on the subject of American manufactures, said that the United States can produce all the usually imported fabrics, except silk. Yet the comparatively infant State of California has unfurled over a public building an American flag of which every particle and process were the products of home manufacture. The flag which waved over the old Crystal Palace was woven in colors by Major Ryle, of Paterson, N. J. Thomas N. Dole of the same city has, within a month, received from a party of French and Swiss immigrants, who are founding a manufacturing and agricultural colony in Central Kansas, orders for thrown trams and organzines with which they purpose to make velvets for the Chicago market.

Early American Silk Manufactures.

As early as 1747 Governor Low, of Cincinnati, wore a coat made of silk which was raised and manufactured in his own State. In 1770, the English Queen was proud to wear, as a present from the colonies, an American-made gown; and Charles II, in 1660, wore a coronation robe of American silk. The production of raw silk in America was at first discouraged by company mismanagement, then by the speedy profitableness of tobacco, afterwards by the Revolution, and the easy production of cotton, and finally by the famous "silk mania," which began in 1825. Windham county, Connecticut, had produced so great quantities of raw silk that the attention of the whole country was excited, and Congress, that year, appointed a committee to investigate the subject of silk raising, with a view to legislative protection. The committee reported, in 1826, that the culture of the mulberry and the worm was advisable for agricultural as well as economical reasons. Richard Rush's official pamphlet on the subject was spread broadcast. The people, during the next few years, speculated largely in the *morus multicaulus*, a species of mulberry, native of the Philippine Islands, and cultivated in France. Farmers in all the States planted a great number of mulberry trees. Even Maine offered premiums for raw silk. In 1830 a bill was introduced in Congress for appropriating $40,000 to the establishment at Philadelphia of a "filature" in which young men and women might be taught, under the direction of M. Duponceau, the processes of raising and preparing raw silk, they to be teachers of others. It was expected that great quantities of raw silk could be exported. But it was during the Nullification times, and the bill was lost. Notwithstanding the want of encouragement, States offered bounties for raising the mulberry trees. Between 1828 and 1833, twelve mills were erected in the United States for the manufacture of imported silk, until the home product should be sufficient. Large plantations of trees were made; mills started up in the Eastern and Middle States; the young trees sold at the nurseries at high prices. A large class of the silk enthusiasts limited themselves to theories and pamphlets; yet at Troy, Concord, Hartford, Philadelphia, and other places, large sums were employed as capital for practical operations in the business. The Rhode Island Silk Company, at Providence, used a capital of $100,000, and established a large cocoonery. Industrial Fairs were filled with prize specimens of silk weaving, in gimps, "sewings," and broad fabrics. Yet, in 1836, in the height of the excitement, we imported over $22,000,000 worth of silks. The excitement increased during '37 and '38. The *morus multicaulus* tree assumed a value in the market scarcely inferior to that of gold in '63. Those who achieved anything in manufacture did it by costly experience and good luck. During this time importations did not cease, and no protection was provided, except on sewing-silk, which immediately, in consequence, became a desideratum. And the fact that American manufacturers to-day have the experience and facility to make as good sewing-silk as could be imported, and so greatly to rely upon that branch of manufacture, is due to its other logical fact, that a protective duty of 28 per cent. was imposed on sewing-silks. In 1842 a duty was imposed on all silks, but it was too late; the *morus multicaulus* failed; a violent reaction ensued; the shipwreck was complete. But many lessons were learned. Manufacturers began to use imported silk for want of home-cultivated, and the trade assumed its natural, normal condition.

More Recent Operations.

Since 1840 we have been learning to manufacture. It has been proved, however, that Americans can raise as good raw silk as other countries. The cocooneries of California are only experimenting, but they promise sure success. Mr. Cowdin reports that some of the finest cocoons at the Paris Exposition were from the Santa Clara Valley. The rains which, in Europe, during the feeding season, destroy the worms, do not occur in California at that time. The worm is hatched about the middle of May, reaches maturity about the first of July, and before the first of August has formed its cocoon ready for market or reel. From the first of May till the first of October, in California, the sky is clear, the air dry, the temperature equable. A Chinaman recently, in reply to the question what he thought of California as a silk-growing State, said he believed it to be the best in the world, because the blunderers at the cocooneries had not been able to kill half the worms. As a question of labor, California, with her thousands of Chinamen, can compete with the world. She has recently exported from the Santa Barbara colony 100 pounds of eggs, valued at $10,000 in gold. The raw silk which we import (free of duty) comes from China and Japan, though it first goes to England, whence we purchase it at prices fixed by the market there, after the best has been chosen. The Pacific Railway will remedy that. It costs from $7·50 to $11·50 per pound. Some of the Japanese silk is cleaner and finer than the Chinese. Cevennes silk is dearer than either, and is used in weaving "silk-mixed" cassimeres. Considerable quantities of partly-manufactured silk are received by the importers through the Custom House under the guise of raw silk, and so free of duty, the officers ignoring or conniving at the fraud. The raw silk, purchased by the pound, comes baled in skeins of a yellowish-white color, and each thread is composed of from four to twelve threads of cocoon silk. A thread will sustain the same weight as a thread of iron the same size. The raw silk contains from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of gum from the worm. It also readily absorbs moisture to the amount of ten and even fifteen per cent. All French silks are "conditioned" at the Government Assay Office. Eleven per cent. is decided as the amount of natural increase by moisture; the silk is thoroughly dried by steam, weighed, and the eleven per cent. added, the aggregate weight being that at which it must be sold, whatever the weight it may accumulate afterward. An official tabular statement accompanies each package.

Manufacturing Processes.

The first process at the American manufactory is to sort the raw silk into sizes, great care being required in every stage that the threads be equal in size, as inequality would produce a manufactured thread of uneven and unmanageable twist. It is then soaked in soapy water to dissolve the gum and render the thread pliable and elastic. The skeins are slipped upon octagonal wicker "swift" reels, a dozen or more of which revolve on an axis fastened in the legs of each table. A thread from each reel-skein passes upward over a smooth metal or glass rod, fixed on the lateral edge of the table, to its revolving bobbin, upon which it is wound. After this process the thread is guided between the contiguous edges of two sharp steel knives, resembling scissors, which cleanse it of gummy lumps and clinging waste, to another bobbin. This process occasions considerable waste. The finer and more regular threads are now taken for making organzines, which are the warps of woven goods. Coarser threads are taken for trams or woofs. The most inferior are used for the manufacture of sewing silks. Loose and broken ends are corded like cotton and spun into floss for embroidery. The twisting or "throwing" process is done by passing the thread of raw silk from an upright bottom through the eye of a craned wire flyer, which rapidly spins with the top of the bobbin to receiving bobbins revolving above. This thread is called a "single," and for organzines receives from 12 to 19 twists to the inch. Organzines or trams are made by twisting together two of these twisted threads, in an opposite direction to the former single twist, at the rate of from ten to seventeen turns to the inch; the two threads having previously been wound parallel upon one bobbin. Organzines receive tight twisting to induce strength and elasticity. A swing of two twists to the inch sometimes saves five cents to the pound in the cost of labor, but may occasion greater loss in weaving. Two or three threads of a raw silk twisted loosely two to four times to the inch is tram, shute, or woof. In weaving, the woof has little or no strain upon it, and it fills up the warp better by being soft and loose. The twist in silk threads is set by dampening and drying. Skein sewing silk is made of three to ten threads twisted together, and two of these latter doubled. Sewing machine silk is trebly twisted. Button-hole twist is the same, with a tighter twist. Twists in the single threads of sewing silks are ten to fifteen to the inch; and the doubled, eight to twelve. The organzines are reeled into skeins of one or two thousand yards each, care being taken to make them of the exact length, as that compared with their weight determines the quality of the goods to be woven. The American sewing silk machine is a great improvement over the old-fashioned machine. By the aid of a few girls, the former at once doubles and twists the silk, and reels it into skeins of equal length; and it turns out 125 pounds a week. The cost of throwing raw silk into organzines is $4 to $5 per pound, a great proportion of that going to labor. Trams cost less. After weighing, the threads go to the dyer, who is charged with the weight; also with the number of skeins. As the manufacturer knows how much of each color should be returned, little fraud or error can happen. Up to the time the silk goes to the dyer there is a loss of three to nine per cent. from cleaning, breaking, etc. It loses from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. of weight in dyeing by the boiling off of the worm gum, which is made up greatly by surcharging with sugar or dye. In the dye-house the silk skeins are tied to prevent tangling, and boiled for four or five hours in coarse linen bags, by which the hempy colors attain a lustre. Yellowish colors are "counteracted" to a pure white by the use of a little blue dye. This white dyeing costs 60 cents a pound—less than any other color. Of white colors the manufacturer receives back from the dyer 12 ounces for every pound. The aniline or bright colors cost $1·50 to $3·50 a pound to dye. The light greens are the most expensive. They also return 12 ounces to the pound. High colors are cheapened in the weight by the addition of three ounces of sugar to 12 of silk. Drabs and slates are dyed with sumac, at a cost of a dollar a pound, and return 14 ounces. Blacks are dyed with nitrate of iron and cutch, and also logwood, a bluish shade, especially for velvets, being desirable. Blue-blacks return 14 ounces; plain blacks the full complement, losses being compensated by surcharging. Surcharging can be carried to the extent of trebling the weight of the silk. After dyeing, the skeins are dried on bars in a close steamed room, and then lustred by passing over hot cylinders. Sewing-silk is softened by wringing, and tied into skeins for sale. Trams and organzines are then rewound upon bobbins, and again rewound to give a proper tension to the thread before weaving.

Present Condition and Prospects.

Such is the extent to which the American trade has usually been carried, though pongees and foulards were woven in Connecticut, and ribbons in Baltimore, twenty years ago. During the last ten years the manufacture of ribbons has increased rapidly. The Cheney Brothers of Hartford are making great quantities of parasol coverings; the Dola Company at Paterson are making tailors' trimmings, scarfs, and braids; Dexter, Lambert & Co., of the same city, make this season 3000 yards of knotted fringes, and 2500 yards of bullion fringes per day, driving the foreign goods out of the market. The processes of trimming-manufacture are too intricate and tedious for popular description. An examination of the goods will show a delicately-knotted thread, or a base of cotton wound with silk. Broad silks are woven upon the plain loom, and figured ones upon the Jacquard. The operations are delicate and costly. To get the proper length of warp for a piece, and at the same time to lay a sufficient number of the warp threads together, amounting sometimes to 5000 or 6000, the threads from a great number of bobbins, rolling in a frame like the old school counting frame, are reeled backward and forward together on a large reel. These again are rewound upon a large drum to give them tension and lay them the right distance apart, the operation being afterward completed by passing each thread by hand between the teeth of a large brass comb, and while they are stretched cleaning them by hand with small scissors. Narrow goods are woven upon a small adaptation of the plain or the Jacquard looms, a dozen or more of which are operated upon the same table. Watered goods are made by laying a piece of woven plain goods upon another, and passing them behind iron cylinders, one heated, the tension and abrasion of the surfaces producing the watered effect. In *chine* goods, the figure is painted upon the close warp, and woven in by the woof. "Shot" goods are woven with the warp of one color, and the woof of another. For the best ribbons Italian warps are used. Bandannas and other loose goods are made of waste and cocoon covers, scutched, chopped, and spun, like cotton. This "spun" is also used by some American manufacturers for the woofs of broad goods. The Murray Mill at Paterson was about to be used in this trade before it was recently burned. Inferior silks are produced altogether from "spun." But the latter, being loose in texture, is best if used as a woof, with web or pure silk warp, when it makes a good article.

Who Are in the Business.

At the present time American silk fabrics are competing favorably with European goods. In braids and trimmings we have driven foreigners out of the market, and our ribbons are purchased as freely as theirs. But it is with broad silks that the manufacturer will experiment, and produce, and succeed, during the next ten years. P. G. Givenaud, of West Hoboken, and John N. Sterns, of First avenue, New York, now turn out respectively several thousand yards of *gros grain* silks per week, which no man in the trade can tell *from the best imported* articles, and which retail on Broadway for $5 per yard. With the present tariff of 60 per cent., American manufacturers can throw and weave silk goods at a profit of 15 per cent. There are now in Philadelphia 30 trimming factories, those of Graham, Horstmann (carriage and military trimmings), and Hensell and Cornet being the largest. At Hartford and South Manchester the Cheney Brothers, who have been engaged in the business thirty years, employ 1000 hands, and have the following capacity per annum:—60,000 pounds of thrown silks, 60,000 pounds of "patent spun," 100,000 pieces of belt ribbons, and 600,000 yards of wide goods, comprising dress silks, *gros grains*, poplins, foulards, and pongees. The Dole Manufacturing Company, which, in 1865, built at Paterson, N. J., a mill probably as large as any in Europe, having a mean length of 375 feet and a height of four stories, turn out 3000 pounds of manufactured threads per month, 1000 gross of silk braids, 600 gross of hat bands, and 3500 yards of serge, performing within the mill every operation necessary to produce the goods from the raw thread, and employing 300 hands, mostly children of Paterson machinists. John N. Sterns of New York is making 400 yards of woven goods per day, and M. Givenaud over 300. Dexter, Lambert & Co., at Paterson, make 60,000 to 75,000 yards of dress trimmings per month, and during the past spring season manufactured 12,000 dozen yards of bullion trimmings. Hamill & Booth's Passaic Mill, beside making trams and organzines, is employed in the manufacture of dress goods. Nearly all the Paterson mills are engaging in this specialty, the Dole Company having introduced a large number of improved American looms; and the Murray Mill, which was burned in May, but will be immediately rebuilt, will be employed in weaving broad goods of net warps and "spun" fillings. American dyers are succeeding in producing as fine shades of color as the French. Claude Greppo, at Paterson, with 35 dyers, some of them from France, is daily turning out 350 pounds of dyed silk, the colors of which are equal to any produced at Lyons or St. Etienne. The American Velvet mill started at Paterson a few years ago failed. New York city contains probably 50 establishments for various grades of the manufacture; many of them are small. At Schenectady, Troy, and Yonkers are also several mills. Paterson is the headquarters of the trade, and contains 15 factories. The operatives are mostly children of mechanics, the majority of them girls, who earn from $4 to $7 a week. In the trimming and weaving mills skilled operatives, brought from Lyons, receive as much as $35 a week for piece work during the spring season, and girls trained to the labor earn $9 and $10 a week.

Protection Needed.

The enthusiasm with which manufacturers are entering into broad-weaving, which is just now springing up with promise, presages the future course of the trade. They say, "Give us protection, and we are safe." However selfish they may be the wish, the results to labor remain unaltered. Reduce them to free-trade, and three millions of silk capital in Paterson alone will be annihilated. Beside this, more than three thousand silk operatives in that city will be reduced to beggary. Three hundred of these, by the demoralization of idleness, will seek lives of prostitution in New York. Two hundred more, from the desperation of idleness, will follow in their footsteps. The farmer's lands and crops will consequently decrease in value. Thirty thousand people, in that single city, who depend, however unconsciously, upon these operatives, will sell no goods to them when they are scattered, and will have no money with which to purchase French silks. We have advanced to that success under moderate protection, whence we cannot, must not recede. Even with the protection we have, the navy of Britain and the army of Napoleon are less formidable to our national life than the organization of weavers at Leeds and Lyons and St. Etienne. Not long ago it was discovered—not by the customs officers, but by watchful manufacturers—that foreign importers were sending to their agents here hollow blocks of ribbons, with a piece outside which paid duty, and a piece inside which paid none. Even now they fight us with loss to themselves. After selling to the European market, French manufacturers send the surplus to America, and sell it for less than it cost, rather than lose it altogether. The American importers of foreign goods are in league with the foreign manufacturers. They do not propose, in fair play, to give us "the choice of two markets;" they bring patience and money and chicanery to break down our mills, and reduce us to the necessity of buying in Europe. The practical logic of free trade is, one market, and that market Europe. A few years ago American importers tried the plan of assuming to share with manufacturers in the production of American goods. Of course the style of goods was made as they ordered it. They ordered it of inferior quality, labelled it ostentatiously "American silk," put in their warehouses beside foreign goods, and ruined their dupes. From acts such as these, and, confessedly, from the indiscretion of some of our own manufacturers, a stigma attends American silks. A manufacturer recently made a lot of ribbons, and purchased a right to use an importer's label; he labelled half the lot as of a foreign make, and the other half as of American. In the auction room the goods under foreign labels brought over seventeen per cent. more than their other half! The only defensive weapon of the American manufacturer, under protection, is *good silks*. Do not make them heavy, with inferior "spun" fillings. Use a good quality of woof and warp, and make them thinner, if need be. The tariff prints its protection to silk as at sixty per cent., but, with the average of deductions, it does not amount to fifty. If, however, a strict specific duty of sixty per cent. can be collected, we can in less than ten years drive the last threads of foreign goods to the historical societies, as relics of our weakness and unwisdom.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstuf

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

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WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
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ESTABLISHED 1795.

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FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
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BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
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AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
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SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
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THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1633 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 26

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
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No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM—
We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. REIFFIELD & CO.,
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
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1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,537 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value,	$1,139,325 25
Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,159 98
Cash in drawer	413 95 116,573 73
	$1,647,357 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
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Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,084,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 201 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
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$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 23

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.
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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOL
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents
2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 186
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 186
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 186
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 186
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 186
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 186
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 186
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 186
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 186
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ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 8 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 11 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
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HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Filibusters—Complete Failure of the Expedition and Seizure of the Steamers by the United States Authorities.

A telegram to this paper yesterday afternoon announced that the filibusters who had departed from New York in tugs had been bagged in the sound. Among the patriots arrested and placed in durance vile were three reporters—poor fellows!—but who, notwithstanding they were caught in the meshes of the law, managed to give the details of the starting out and failure of the expedition. The *Tribune* gives this account:—

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION.

Though several of the papers have given vague statements of the manner in which the expedition in aid of the Cuban patriots left New York on Saturday night, the particulars are only known to those who accompanied the expedition, among whom was your special correspondent. Three steam-tugs were employed to convey the volunteers to the point of rendezvous near Gardiner's Island, at the eastern extremity of Long Island Sound, where the detachment were to embark on board a first-class steamer chartered for the expedition. Previous to the starting of the expedition two schooners, loaded with supplies and munitions of war, safely left our port and went out to sea, there to await the arrival of the steamer and volunteers.

On Thursday night, the 26th ultimo, the steamtug John Chase proceeded to Brooklyn and Hoboken to take on board her contingents, while the Hiram M. Cool steamed from Pier No. 5, East River, to the foot of Sixty-first street, where she hastily embarked her contingent of about 200 men. The darkness and inclemency of the night so far favored the expedition and the movement of the men, who rendezvoused from several points without creating any suspicion. These tugs soon afterwards moved out in the river, and were followed by the steamtug R. L. Maybee, which was chartered at the last moment, as the others were overcrowded.

The Hiram M. Cool, which had the largest detachment on board, left the dock about 8 o'clock, and, after landing at a few other points to take volunteers on board, steered up the stream, followed by the other tugs.

MEN AND OFFICERS ON BOARD.

The Cool had about 200 men on board, half of whom were Cubans; the remainder were New Yorkers, chiefly Irishmen, all of whom had served in the late war either as officers or privates. The night was intensely dark and foggy, with a heavy drizzling rain falling all the time. On board the Cool were several prominent Cuban officers and gentlemen, some of them members of the Cuban Junta, representing large property interests in their own country. Among the American officers were Colonels Byron and Keats, Majors O'Leary and Courtney, Captains T. F. O'Neil, William H. Lindsey, Kearns, Martha, McCue, Lindsey, Simonson, Gibbins, Tom Masterton, Dixon, Hoar, Harris, and several others, all of whom had acquired a reputation as brave officers in our late war.

Of the Cuban officers and men I cannot with safety mention the names of more than Ignacio E. Alfaro, member of the Cuban Republican Junta; Dr. Bosara, Secretary of the Junta; the sons of Aquilera, Secretary of War; and of Eduardo Agromonto, Minister of the Interior; Major-General Eduardo Del Christo, who was ordered to execution by General Concha, in 1851, for his connection with the Lopez expedition, but reprieved while his head was actually in the garrote; Cæsar Pinto, whose father Ramon was garroted by the Spaniards; Ricardo Ponce De Leon, whose father was Lieutenant-General in the Spanish service, and who himself had served four years honorably on the Federal side in the late war. These are but a few of the prominent Cubans who accompanied the expedition, many of whom were millionaires in their own country, but whose names I do not wish to publish from prudential motives, as their friends and families are living within the Spanish lines. The Cubans, to the number of about one hundred, were all on board the Hiram M. Cool, and a finer or more intelligent body of men I have never seen.

SAILING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

As I have stated, the night was intensely dark and foggy, accompanied by showers of rain and thunder storms, so that the steamtugs had to move very slowly and cautiously, besides keeping a sharp look out for the revenue cutters. Above Hell Gate the Webb joined the H. M. Cool and transferred to her Colonel Ryan and one or two other gentlemen. Colonel Ryan was disguised with false whiskers and moustache, and wore a large overcoat.

The steamers then quietly steamed up the river until they came near Riker's Island where they parted, the Webb having returned to the city. The fog was so dense that the pilot could scarcely see his way and had to move with the greatest caution. As there was no accommodation provided for the men, they were soon drenched through, but the most of them being veterans were used to that sort of thing and did not grumble in the least. The men chatted, joked, and recounted their adventures in the Potomac army with the same gusto as if they were enjoying a delightful picnic. They knew that they were bound on a dangerous expedition which required secrecy and caution, and were resolved to make the best of adverse circumstances. In passing Fort Schuyler all lights were putout, and the men lay under cover. It was well known that two revenue cutters lay outside the fort, between which we had to pass. We succeeded in doing so; but the Chase was hailed by a Government steamer, but in the darkness succeeded in passing her without being brought to. The H. M. Cool continued her passage up he Sound. On Sunday morning the meagre rations on board were doled out to the men.

THE FOG CONTINUES—SCARCITY OF RATIONS.

On Sunday morning we were at anchor for some time waiting for the fog to clear off, which partially did as the sun rose. We then proceeded at a slow speed, hugging the Long Island shore. The morning was very unpleasant, as a drizzling rain and heavy thunder storm combined to make us as uncomfortable as possible, and to aid the fog in retarding our speed. About noon all the crackers were consumed, and the water giving out, the sufferings of the men began, chiefly from the want of the latter. Towards evening we passed Plum Gut and ran into Gardner's Bay where we dropped anchor. There we were joined by the steamtug John Chase, with about 200 men on board.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE CATHARINE WHITING.

As we were now near the point of rendezvous, and were anxiously looking out for the Catherine Whiting, which was to convey us to our destination, we steamed for some time around the bay, but night coming on we were compelled to anchor off the lighthouse. The fog again set in, accompanied by heavy rains. The most of the men on board the Chase were transferred to the Cool, so that she was uncomfortably crowded.

OUT OF PROVISIONS.

There was not a single cracker or drink of water on board. The men were all suffering, as they had not had a single meal since they left New York the previous evening. It was arranged that the steamtugs were to meet the steamer early on Sunday morning. The darkness of the night, independent of the fact that the authorities had seized the steamer the previous night, rendered this impossible. Believing in the consummation of their plans, the officers of the expedition had not provided any supplies on board the tugs, the steamer and schooners being fully provisioned for the voyage.

EVERYBODY GRUMBLES.

The rain fell in torrents and the men were all drenched to the skin; hungry and fatigued, they lay around the decks as best they could. Owing to the crowded state of the boat the cabins were able to shelter but a small number, and the rest had to huddle together without the least cover. Considerable discontent was manifested by the men, which was, however, allayed by the officers explaining the cause of not having supplies. On Monday morning the tugs steamed around the bay for some time in search of the steamer, not having heard of her detention. About noon a boat was sent to Gardiner's Island after provisions, but the men were unable to procure anything except some gulls' eggs and a peck of potatoes. Towards evening a council was held, when it was decided to transfer most of the men from the Cool to the Chase and have the former run into New London for provisions, and also to try and ascertain something of the steamer.

The point at which we cast anchor in Gardiner's Bay is about 120 miles from New York and 15 from New London. We reached New London about 7 P. M., and a select few went on shore to secure provisions. These were soon followed by the hungry men who had money to buy provisions. About forty men went on shore, attracting the attention of the citizens to the steamers. They soon crowded the pier in front of the boat, anxious to learn the particulars of the affair. Senor Alfaro telegraphed to New York, and learned the fate of the steamer Whiting. Disheartened, he and his friends returned to the boat. Several of the men who went ashore, to the number of about twenty-five, deserted. Some of the officers, in trying to bring back one of the deserters, named Leech, from Brooklyn, attempted to shoot him, and it is said that he immediately lodged information before the authorities, who telegraphed to New York. As we cleared the dock, the inhabitants greeted us with three cheers, thus showing their sympathy with the cause.

HOMEWARD BOUND—A SECRET COUNCIL.

During our return trip a secret council was held by the officers, at which the seizure of the Whiting was made known, and their views taken as to the best course to follow under the circumstances. It was finally agreed that, owing to the fact that we had but a small supply of provisions, and there being no chance of obtaining a steamer to convey the expedition to its destination, the best course to follow would be to try and secure the arms and ammunition, land most of the men, and let them make their way to their respective homes.

AN IRISH STEW.

As soon as we left New London, the boys immediately proceeded to cook some provisions; some were so hungry that they ate them raw. Your correspondent and several others were invited to partake of an Irish stew prepared by Captain M——, who had graduated in the culinary art in the Army of the Potomac. We thought it superb; in fact, that Delmonico never cooked anything like it. There was many a rich joke and a choice bottle of spirits cracked over that delicious stew.

THE MEN DIVIDED INTO SQUADS.

The Chase and Maybe took over 200 men on board, portions of whom were to separate at different points, while about 100 remained on the Cool, willing to take the risk of running into New York. Thus this small but valorous expedition of men was broken up, and as it was chiefly composed of officers and men who had served in the late war, the Cuban cause has suffered a serious loss in being deprived of the services of such men.

RETURN AND CAPTURE OF THE COOL AND MAYBE.

Our return trip was rather pleasant, as the weather had cleared off. About 7 o'clock in the evening we were approaching Fort Schuyler, when the revenue cutter McCulloch fired a gun across our bow, bringing us to immediately. The officers soon came on board and ordered us to steam up alongside the Mahoning, to which we were soon lashed. Dr. Basora and Signor Alfaro were immediately transferred to the Mahoning. As they stepped into the boat, all hands on board gave three hearty cheers.

ESCAPE OF COLONEL RYAN.

It is most likely that Colonel Ryan has made his escape, also some 200 men, among whom are several prominent officers and Cubans.

ARRIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a tugboat took us in tow under the convoy of the McCulloch, and brought us alongside the Catharine Whiting, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Marine guards were immediately placed on board the tugs. The men had no breakfast, and, though they applied to the officers in command, nothing but a little hard crackers were given them. The marines and men on board the Whiting divided their rations with them. About 1 o'clock Commodore Godon, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Marshal Barlow, and Judge Pierrepont came on board. They inquired how many men were on board.

Commodore Godon asked who was in command and what was in the cases. He was informed that no person was in command; this not satisfying him, he said he could not send any provisions unless some one was in command to divide them. Some American officers then stepped forward and assumed command. General Barlow being satisfied with the correspondents' credentials, released them. While leaving the steamer, we were informed of the capture of the Chase in Gardiner's bay. Judge Pierrepont also said that he had telegraphed to the President announcing the capture of the tugs, and that he was instructed, through the Secretary of War, to hold them until further orders, and that he had now turned them over to the commandant, and that the affair was entirely out of his hands. He also stated that the action of Colonel Ryan in breaking his parole, and making a prisoner of the deputy, had a very injurious effect, which only increased their zeal. This, combined with the publicity given the expedition, conduced much to its failure. I also learned from another official that the movements of the Catharine Whiting were told to him, and that he exactly knew the time and place to seize her.

SEARCHING THE STEAMERS.

A posse from the Marshal's office arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to search the Maybe and Cool, the two steam-tugs that were captured on Tuesday evening. The filibusters who are now prisoners had been transferred to the receiving ship Vermont, where they were under a strong guard. On the deck of the Maybe were several cases containing medicines, surgical instruments, ammunition, knapsacks, and firearms of various descriptions. On the Cool were a number of boxes of ammunition and several flags; also a bundle of Cuban bonds, with which the volunteers were to be paid. The paper on which they are printed is coarse. The following is a copy:—

> REPUBLIC OF CUBA
> will pay to bearer
> ONE DOLLAR.
> This note will be redeemed in actual money of the Republic of Cuba, and will be received in payment of all obligations for customs duties and private obligations.
> 1869.

The prisoners on board the Vermont will be detained until further orders are received from Washington. They seem to take the situation of affairs very easy, and have little doubt but what they will be released in a few days. The Chase, which has also been captured, was expected to arrive at the Navy Yard this morning.

Stage Coach Demolished.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 28.

On Saturday afternoon, a party of ladies and gentlemen went out on the Chevoit pike on a picnic excursion, and remained very late. Their conveyance was an omnibus chartered from the Cincinnati Omnibus Company. It was 3:30 Sunday morning when the vehicle, laden with seventeen persons, attempted, on its return to the city, to cross the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Ernst's Station. It will be remembered a large brewery stands on the north side of the road at that point. The driver was coming down at a good speed, and did not see the danger into which he was running until his horses—the leaders—were across the track, and the wheel-horses standing right on it. He then saw the Marietta train coming full speed. To go one foot further was to expose seventeen persons to instant death. Crossing was impossible. In backing out there was a chance of safety. No time was to be lost. The driver decided in an instant, and commenced backing his team. It was too late; the locomotive came like a thunderbolt and struck out the wheel-horses from between the leaders and the omnibus, picked up the omnibus as with the hands of a Titan, up-ended it in the air, and hurled it upon the hard road, an upper corner touching first. It was shivered to fragments. The leaders were pitched out twenty feet in the opposite direction, and left there crippled. The wheel-horses were, of course, killed. So utterly was the omnibus destroyed that the company will not attempt to repair it. The driver, H. Alcoe, received serious injuries. Beyond a big scare and half a dozen little scratches distributed among as many passengers, one to each, no other bodily harm was done.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M.; stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—Commmencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2 30, 5:30, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4 15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7 00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco, and at 12 M. for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. lines leave Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Vine street	8:00 A. M.
Leave Atlantic	4:17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 230 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.

Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

6 21 mwflm H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1869.

Ludlow Street Jail is full of dolorous Cubans, who are charged with violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the recent attempt to fit out expeditions to Cuba. They are treated with politeness—but what is the politeness of prisons? Naturally enough, they don't like their quarters. Ludlow Street Jail is the Marshalsea of Gotham, and teems with Father Dorrits, to whom there are some Cuban additions now.

There have been a quantity of marriages in fashionable life within the past few weeks, but the city is now sobering down to its summer simmer. Fifth Avenue begins to wear a *fade* aspect. Its accustomed brownstone impassiveness has become almost gloomy and oppressive. Servants are seen gallivanting until late hours before the doors, and there are never any lights in the upper windows. "Out of Town" explains it all. Europe and the watering places have depleted those parlors and drawing-rooms, and autumn will have almost passed before that magnificent highway shall bloom and blossom as usual.

Mysterious Englishmen come to this mysterious city, and mysteriously disappear. I mentioned some time ago the case of Mr. H. Percival Stebbings, who "disappeared" from the Brevoort House, and who has been once heard of, but not once seen since. A letter dated June 26, was received by the proprietor of that hotel. It was written, or purported to be written, by Mr. Stebbings, and promised that that gentleman would reappear there on Wednesday, pay his bill, and take away his baggage. Neither of these acts has been consummated. The signature of the note corresponds with that on the hotel register, and it is supposed that the unfortunate man is detained by force somewhere. In the same manner as modern Italian bandits and the Greek Pallikaria detain captives for the sake of extracting a large ransom. Mr. Stebbings was one of a party of Englishmen who arrived in this country a few weeks ago. One soft May Sunday morning he went to take an ante-breakfast walk, and the breakfast waited for him in vain. It was thought he would turn up in the Morgue, or be found dead in Washington Parade Grounds, or undergo assault and battery at the hands, or rather clubs, of the police. Neither of these events has as yet transpired, however, and the affair remains as profoundly dark as the Rogers murder or a phantom Cuban ship. New York is truly a queer place. Strangers go out for walks before breakfast, and never come back. That is one of our institutions.

Mr. Roosevelt is becoming a sort of journalistic Fisk. A couple of weeks ago he bought the *Citizen*, and now he has bought the *Round Table*, intending to incorporate both these papers in one. The style and form of the *Round Table* will be retained, and the *Citizen* will cease to exist. The number of pages in the new issue will be twenty-four, and it is understood that its tendencies will be *Saturday Reviewish*. The editorial staff on both publications will be retained, and the flippancy of the one will qualify the philosophy of the other. As an addendum to this newspaper change, I might mention that the Newark *Evening Courier* is out in new type (not before it needed it), and has been enlarged.

Madame Demorest—the original—leaves this port for Europe next Thursday. She expects to perform a star engagement, so to speak, among the mantua-makers there, imparting wrinkles, and receiving some, on the subject of fashion. She is one of the hardest-worked women in New York, but she always *toes* the mark, particularly when it is to make her customers *foot* the bills. On Wednesday Mr. William Niblo left for Liverpool in the Nevada.

Miller is the name of a moral phenomenon dwelling in the neighborhood of Union Square, who advertises for the owner of a lost umbrella that he has found. He is the one righteous man that shall save the city whenever we have occasion to request peculiar stipulations to that effect. I don't wonder New Yorkers are so cold and exclusive to all strangers who do not present the usual conditions to the *entree* into the best society. The professional thief makes such a genius of his profession, that if the pertectly well-dressed and well-behaved young man you think you are doing a kindness to if you ask him to call upon you, does not make off with some pocketable article of value he finds lying about, and put you to the useless expense of advertising about him in the "personals" of the *Herald*, why you are strangely fortunate—that's all.

Miss Anthony, I see by the papers, has been writing in the *Revolution* on the healthy subject of two people sleeping together in one bed. She is not the first newspaper writer who has made the startling discovery, not that the thing is absolutely immoral, but that the magnetism is baleful. Whether the two people be the same or of the opposite sex, the natural exhalations of their bodies are said to react morbidly upon those bodies and the souls encased in them, and to be the secret cause of a great deal of the spite, the vexatiousness, and the nervous disorders which distort so many lives.

Mr. Roebling, Engineer of the East River bridge, had four of his toes amputated yesterday. He lately had one of his feet crushed by an accident at the Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, mortification set in, and the amputation will render him a cripple for life.

Yesterday the Gettysburg celebration took place, I believe. Walking down Broadway, the thought naturally attracted my attention to the one-armed soldiers, churning out patriotic airs from hand-organs; between Fourteenth street and City Hall I counted twenty of these melodious volunteers. I hope it is the best Unionists that make the best organists, for I should be sorry to see so much valor grinding itself to death in vain.

The *Herald* advises the Board of Health to "look to" the pest-holes of the city, the sloughs of garbage and sinks of green-mantled water. The Board of Health does look *at* them, but not *to* them, I am sorry to say. The city is full of these disease-breeders, and the nervous declare that the cholera and the yellow fever have already broken out among them.

The arrangements for going to and returning from Long Branch this season, are exceedingly good. You can leave this city at 9 A. M. from pier No. 32, North river, and arrive at Long Branch at 11 A. M. You can leave there again at 4 P. M. and reach here at 6—which is to spend the day at once delightfully and cheaply.

They say that Miss Charlotte Thompson intends shortly to appear at Mrs. Drew's theatre, in your city (I don't know of any theatre that Mrs. Drew has out of it, by-the-by). I am not aware that Miss Thompson is getting "played out" here. She is just as charming, and as charming-looking as ever, and though the company to which she gives her name has contained better actresses, singers, and dancers, it contains none as fit, altogether, to be the chief attraction of the troupe.

There is one thing I admire in the Sorosis, and that is their indomitableness. They work all day and they work all night, and they don't go home till the morning. From Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony down they are all nice fellows—chaps whom it does one good to know, and who are just as feminine in petticoats as their masculine natures will allow. It does not redound much to their discredit that they are a little conceited and a good deal headstrong, for they are most fierce and violent workers, and have a right to be strongly self-conscious under it all. At present, having ended the campaign in the city, they are careering around the suburbs, frightening the quiet dwellers among green nature, and creating much havoc in timorous households.

ALI BABA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET—THE EXAMINATION BY MAYOR FOX.—Mayor Fox this afternoon continued the investigation of the charges of robbery against certain policemen of the city, at the late fire at Leonard, Baker & Co.'s, No. 210 Chesnut street.

Fire Marshal Blackburn was recalled, and stated that it was about 10 o'clock when he discovered that the goods had been tampered with; he believed that the pilfering had been mainly done on the first entrance to the building; he did not discover, after the fire had been extinguished, that the goods had been further tampered with; there was in the third story some silk which bore the appearance of having been hurriedly taken from the paper boxes; he went through the building several times before 12 o'clock; there were officers on every floor; the members of the firm, since the fire, had made no charge against policemen; all he heard was said by Mr. E. Baker and Mr. Edwards, which was the same they had related yesterday; he had taken the *Inquirer* to Mr. Leonard, who disclaimed any knowledge of the attack therein contained; Mr. A. G. Baker, another member of the firm, had assured him that he had never furnished any such information.

Day Sergeant A. H. Randall said he reached the fire about seven minutes of 9 o'clock, where he met Lieutenant Killacky with a squad of men; the doors were then opened and two streams of water thrown on the flames; a number of firemen were up stairs; the policemen were not up stairs, on account of the smoke; the firemen who were up stairs had sponges in their mouths; it was not until 10 o'clock that the police went up stairs; saw no firemen carrying off anything; saw three firemen acting suspiciously among the clothes on the first floor, and called the attention of Lieutenant Killacky to them, and he stationed officers to watch; they took nothing; I went up stairs before any policemen were ordered up.

Mr E. Baker, on being recalled, said that he believed no policemen went up stairs before he did.

Sergeant Randall continued by saying that he went with the policemen to the front of the second story; goods had been knocked down by streams of water; when we got there Mr. Blackburn remarked that there had been pilfering; all the windows, front and back, were open; we went up a second time, and Mr. Baker, on looking over the third floor, said that a box of sewing silk had been broken open; no police were there previous to that visit; as we went up the second time we met firemen coming down from the third floor; they were equipped.

Lieutenant Killacky stated that he had placed two men to guard each of the doors on Chesnut street; then a ladder had been put up; two men started up, and he ordered them down and put police at the foot of the ladder; no officer went up stairs then; placed men to look after some suspicious characters; witness went to one of these characters and put his hand on his shoulder; the man remarked, "I've got nothing;" they then left; when I got to the fire, firemen were going up and down to the second story.

Policeman John Carroll stated that about 3 o'clock in the morning he heard a shot fired and a rattle sprung; he, with Officer Noon, went to the rear alley, and an officer from the third story asked, "Who's there?" we replied, "Officers;" and he told us to stay there, that there were two negroes in the building; Policeman Noon picked up a roll of cloth; we made a thorough search of the building, but found nobody, and Sergeant Frank Fox said that no officers were up stairs until he went up; he stationed Policeman McLaughlin on the third floor; he saw the goods in great confusion; was at the door when the shot was fired; I ran up stairs and saw McLaughlin; he said, "There are two niggers here—they have thrown a piece of cloth out of the window;" saw the cloth hanging from the window-sill; we got a lantern and examined the building through, but found nobody; there were no ladders at the building then, and no way for anybody to escape by the stairs.

Mr. E. G. Baker recalled, and stated that, with the exception of the police, he saw nobody carrying goods.

Several other officers were examined, but they saw no pilfering.

Policeman McLaughlin stated that it was he who fired the shots on the third floor, and described the occurrence which occasioned it; he saw what he thought were two negroes throwing cloth out of the third story window, and he then fired; but he couldn't say where these negroes had got to; he ran to the window, and looking out saw two officers in the alley, who called out to him not to fire; he then told them there were two men in the building, who had thrown out the cloth; was in the second floor examining the boxes between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning; examined all the floors, but found no one; don't know whether any one could get in the cases.

Mr. Baker then stated that a man might get in.

Policemen McLaughlin continued by saying he opened the cases to see if there was any one in them.

Chief Engineer Downey was then examined, and made a statement, in which he said that he saw no one pilfering; he had ordered the breaking open of the windows in order to allow the water to be put on; ladders were placed up to the windows, and firemen sent by him into the third story; he also went up, and when he came out the firemen followed him; the firemen did not get into the second floor window until after the fire was extinguished; before he left the building, he went through it and saw no policemen except on the first floor; gave orders that no one except equipped firemen should enter the building; one or two were running up and down the ladders; the men couldn't stand it, as the flames were rushing out the front windows.

The Mayor stated that he would hold the matter under advisement.

JACQUARD LOOM WORK ON SILK.—The recent valuable improvements in Jacquard looms, enabling them to work almost any and every quality of goods, promises to become as useful in this country as it is at present in Switzerland and many other parts of Europe.

We have been shown a view of the business house of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch streets, made on the Jacquard loom, at the Tioga Silk Works, Philadelphia, which, to a great extent, serves to illustrate the usefulness of this kind of work.

The building is presented in the most natural manner, and could not fail to be at once recognized. The work is well executed both as to artistic design and mechanical process, and will compare favorably with loom-work of the usual kind, executed on ordinary material. There are peculiar and special difficulties in working loom-work on silk, but they have been overcome in the present instance by the enterprising German workmen who got up the present sample in the Tioga Works. The only other specimens of the kind we remember to have seen are the fine likeness of General Washington in Independence Hall, worked in silk in the establishment of Messrs. Ponson, Filehert & Co., at Lyons, France, and the badges of General Grant, worn during the late Presidential campaign, which were manufactured in Switzerland.

The present specimen reflects credit on the workmen who executed it, and, although the perspective view is not as perfect as it might be, it is nevertheless a creditable effort, which will be followed by further and more successful ones. The Germans are an enterprising and a thrifty people, who bring with them to this country valuable and peculiar information, which is of more general utility and value than actual cash. As an evidence of the truth of our assertion, we may point to the number of emigrants who arrive on our shores from German ports, skilled in branches of industry which heretofore flourished only in Switzerland, France, and Belgium, and the information which they possess is left as heir-looms to their children, who are themselves Americans, and given to the application and furtherance of American industry and business pursuits.

We are led to these remarks not so much from the present sample of Jacquard loom work on silk, as from the increasing growth of other equally acceptable improvements, for many of which we are indebted to our German population. It is but just and proper to acknowledge this truth, which is as gratifying as meritorious and well deserved, and, whilst the progress and advance are marking in the respect we have named, it is fair to believe that an impetus will soon be given to the improvements and specialities named, which will produce results in all respects as surprising as they are acceptable to our people and business population.

NO ARRESTS.—Judging from the Lieutenants' reports this morning, it seems that all the unruly characters congregated around the Democratic County Convention, as there was not an item of any interest reported to his Honor. Of course, no arrests were made of the prize-fighters, thieves, etc., who were assembled around Washington Hall.

METHODISM.

The Vote on Lay Representation in the Churches of this City.

Returns have been received from the following additional M. E. Churches of this city on the important question of lay delegation, which has for the past month been creating such a commotion in that denomination:—

Churches.	*For.*	*Against.*	*No. of Members.*
Sanctuary	76	2	248
Emory	18	36	300
Broad Street	55	2	280
Second Street	29	3	113
Fitzwater Street	24	2	37
Hestonville	122	6	146
St. Paul's	142	20	897
St. Stephen's, Germantown	49	12	243
Ebenezer, Manayunk	68	8	246
Twentieth Street	27	1	....
Pitman Chapel	24	2	98
Totals, 11 Churches,	634	94	2,290
Previously published	3285	361	13,171
Totals, 45 Churches	3919	455	15,461

There are fourteen churches within the bounds of Philadelphia yet to hear from.

The following are the full returns of the vote on the question throughout the country:—

Number of votes received	53,469
For lay delegation	40,385
Against lay delegation	13,024
Majority for lay delegation	27,361

FOR CAPE MAY.—The fast express line, via the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May, will commence its regular trips for the season to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon; leaving Philadelphia at 4 o'clock, and reaching Cape May in less than three hours. This train makes no stops for passengers between Philadelphia and Cape May. The company also advertise excursions to-morrow and Monday by special train, leaving Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning, it leaves the island at 6 o'clock P. M.; and also by the Sunday mail train. Here are unrivalled opportunities for a pleasant Fourth of July.

The West Jersey Railroad Company will extend the time of their regular excursion tickets to Cape May, sold on Saturday, to return on Tuesday, instead of Monday. This will give an opportunity to celebrate the Fourth, on Monday, at that place.

PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE.—The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, has just received the contract for furnishing the Patent Office, the Interior Department, and the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., with the envelopes necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The amount required is about seven millions, to obtain which there was considerable competition among New York and Boston houses.

ANOTHER WARNING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Lieutenant Campbell, of the Fifth district, reported to the Mayor this morning that his force found no less than 29 dwellings open during last night. At one of the places, a stable, the door was not only found open, but the gas was burning at full head.

FOR GLOUCESTER.—The boats for this place leave South street wharf every few minutes. Gloucester has for many years been the resort of the can't-get-aways, and this year there have been added many attractive features.

CASUALTY.—Yesterday Richard Clair, aged 92 years, fell on the sidewalk on Wharton street, below Jefferson avenue, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his residence in the vicinity.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A shed in the rear of dwelling No. 1237 Poplar street was slightly damaged by fire at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1867, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO., Portsmouth, Va. 4 20 fr3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY PORTER & COATES, Publishers and Booksellers, NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Four Volumes, 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50 per volume.

Uniform with our Standard Edition of Waverly Novels, the only complete edition, containing Tales from French History. PORTER & COATES.

All the new Books and Magazines as soon as published, and sold at wholesale prices. 3 2 1mwfrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

INAUGURATION

OF THE

WASHINGTON STATUE.

THE PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA:

Desirous of taking part in the inauguration of the STATUE OF WASHINGTON, on July 5, will assemble

To-morrow (Saturday) Afternoon,

3d inst., at 2½ P. M.,

AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH, FOR REHEARSAL.

By order of Committee.

G. F. GORDON.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON.
HENRY MATHER.
JOSEPH COOPER.
JAMES FREEBORN.

7 2 2t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Doings of the Board of Naval Surgeons —Appointments by the President —Cabinet Meeting To-day— The Expected Hegira of Johnson to the West.

Official Advices from Cuba—Conflict at Cinco Villa—The Result.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Board of Naval Surgeons Dissolved.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2—1 P. M.—The Board of Naval Surgeons, of which Surgeon Ninian Pinckney was President, having completed its duties at the Naval Academy, is dissolved.

Arrivals.

General Rawlins and Governor Morton, of Indiana, arrived here at noon to-day from Gettysburg.

The Regular Cabinet Meeting

was held to-day, Governor Cox, Governor Boutwell, the Postmaster-General, and the Assistant Attorney-General only being present. No business of particular importance was transacted.

Ex-President Jounson

expects to leave here this evening for Greenville, Tenn., where he expects to speak on Monday evening.

Commissions Signed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The commissions of the following postmasters were signed by the President to-day:—

James McKean, Mercer, Pa.; W. B. Griswold, Mankota, Minn.; Henri E. Wells, Moline, Ill.; William P. Guest, Fentonville, Mich.; Albert G. McDaniel, Hannibal, Mo.; William H. Sturges, Greenpoint, N. Y.; Edwin Lisle, Kendlaville, Ind.; Thomas B. Irwin, Pawpaw, Mich.; William J. Libbeton, Northfield, Minn.; James K. Moore, St. Peter, Minn.; Samuel Chism, Newtown, Mass.; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wis.; Mrs. E. B. Cuthbertson, New Brighton, Pa.; and Peter Platter, Seymour, Ind.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market—Boutwell's Policy—The Merchants Satisfied.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Money market continues strong at 7@7½ to ¾. The announcement of the determination of Secretary Boutwell to sell three millions of bonds for the purpose of easing the market is received with great satisfaction by our merchants, who seriously contemplated instituting legal proceedings against brokers for usury in demanding more than the legal rates. A decline is looked for this afternoon.

The Stock market is quiet and steady. Not much doing. Gold is dull and on the decline, having dropped ¼ from the opening quotation, 137¾.

Foreign exchange is steady at 109¾@¾ for 60 days' paper, and 110¼@⅝ for 3 days'.

Cable quotations unchanged. Petroleum: crude, 16½ to 17c.; refined, 32@32½c.; market quiet.

Shocking Accident.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Three men engaged in painting a house on Sixteenth street were precipitated to the ground by the breaking of the scaffold ropes this morning. Edward B. Evans was fatally hurt, and William Simpson was badly hurt, but may recover. The third escaped uninjured.

Probable Homicide.

James Smith last night stabbed George Anderson with a carving-fork and beat his head almost to a jelly with a stone at a saloon in Crosby street. Smith was arrested.

Condition of the Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Money market veey active, with no abatement in the stringency. As 8 per cent. and ½ of 1 per cent. has been paid this morning, and the manipulations of the clique appear to be unassailable, no quotation of present rates would be correct, as at one moment the rates are 7 per cent. gold and currency and ¼ flat, and at another ¼ flat and 7 per cent. plus ¾. Commercial paper is hardly negotiable.

The Gold market opened firm at 137¾, evidently in anticipation of a change in the Money market. From this the premium fell to ¼, and has vacillated between ⅜ to ½ all the forenoon. Sterling exchange firm; 60 days, 109½; sight, 110¾. Government bonds are buoyant, with July interest and firmness of European market, except in United States 6s regular '81, which are quoted 105½ b.; United States 6s '81 at 17½ 5-20s '62, 22; '64, 19½; '65, 108½; new, 16½, 8.3; '67, 16¼ c.; '68, 16½; 10-40s r. 7.3-10 b. c.; 8⅝ c. b. s. b.

Express stocks advanced 2 and 3 per cent., with exception of Adams, at 60½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 31½; Canton, 63; Cumberland, 35; Western Union, 39; Quicksilver, 16¾; Mariposa, 9½; preferred, 17; United States, 75. Southern securities are firm and active. Georgias are offered at about ¾. Another bull market in stocks, with large transactions. Lake Shore, 109½ c.; New York Central, 195¾; Pittsburg, 104; Rock Island, 118⅝; Northwestern, 83½; preferred, 96½; Hudson, 164; Pacific Mail, 90¾; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 98; New York Central, 193; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 33; Alton, 161; preferred, 165; Fort Wayne, 156; Wabash, 72.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sailing of Minister Pierce.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Henry A. Pierce, U. S. Minister Resident at the Sandwich Islands, sailed for Honolulu to-day, on the ship Rival.

Flour is in demand at $4 50@5 37½. Wheat quiet; sales of new at $1 60. Legal-tenders, 74½.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Murder in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Last night John O'Connell was shot and instantly killed by James Hendricks, whilst under the belief that he was pursuing a thief. Both men were members of the Metropolitan police.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, July 2.—The ship Mozart, from Pensacola, ran ashore on Tuesday at Maiquis Keys. Her deck load of lumber was thrown overboard and she got off on Wednesday, but is now reported as having gone ashore again.

A Lady Drowned.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Miss Anna Rose was carried over the dam in a boat and drowned, while out on a pleasure party.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 2—Cotton firm at 34c. Flour dull and inactive. Wheat firmer; new white, $1 80@1 90; prime red, $1 70@1 75. Corn dull; white, 95c.; yellow, 92c. Oats firm; light, 70@73c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky inactive.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, Old	94¾	100 sh Read	49 3-16
$500 C & A 6s, '83	88	100 do	49 3-16
$500 Bel & Del 3m	80	200 do	960. 49⅜
$2000 Phila & Sun 7s	95	200 do	18.49 3-16
$500 N Penna 6s	87	100 do	rg&1.49 3-16
$5000 5-20s, rg	115¾	400 do	18.49 3-16
500 sh Leh N St	36½	600 do	rg&1.18.49 3-16
100 do	b30. 36¾	200 do	18.b30.49'44
3 sh Cam & Am R	131	100 do	810.49 3-16
180 sh Penna	56½	100 do	c.49 3-16
300 sh Reading	c.49 3-16	100 do	b30. 49⅝
100 do	c.49 3-16	100 do	c.49 3-16
100 do	b10. 49⅝	100 do	Weld1. 49¾
400 do	c. 49¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold 1	Tuesday 93¾	8 sh Penna R	56⅛
		4 do	56⅞
$16300 City 6s, New Is.	100	500 sh Read. Weld1.	49⅝
$500 do	100	200 sh Leh N Stk.	36⅝
5 sh N Penna RR	56	100 sh Sch N Pf	95. 19¾

CUBA.

Affairs in Havana—Military Operations and Executions—The Great Filibustering Fiasco—The Captures in New York Harbor Yesterday.

By the arrival of a steamship which quitted the port of Havana on the 26th ultimo, we receive the following news concerning the revolution in Cuba:—

Valmaseda's Proclamations.

Reports and news from various sources state that Valmaseda's fire and sword proclamations are being carried into effect by the troops under his command wherever the requirements contained in his edict of April are not complied with by the unfortunate inhabitants. The insurgents, emulating, doubtless, the example of their (ig)noble enemy, and animated by the *lex talionis* idea, are also engaged in making huge bonfires of the property of the loyal Spaniards, contributing, as it were, with a two-edged sword to the work of mutual destruction. Where this will all end is easily to be seen, for finishing with the improvements existing and necessary to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, it reverts naturally to its former normal condition of wild land, unproductive of wealth, and in some cases even of mere subsistence to either of the contending parties. Famine and all its terrible consequences will follow fast on the heels of this destructive policy, and in many districts military operations will have to be governed on either side by the existing state of the respective commissary departments. Should such a state of affairs ensue, the Cuban will stand the starvation test longer than the Spaniard. The former, relying solely for subsistence on the spontaneous productions of the country, will fare much better than his Castilian adversary, verifying the truth of the old adage that "one man's meat is another man's poison." What the native can live exceedingly well on will only bring disease and death to the Spaniard. In this way the guerrilla style of warfare so much in vogue among all classes of Hispano-Americans is likely to be the order of the day before much time elapses.

A Small Party of Adventurers "Destroyed and Dispersed."

The headquarters of the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, through its chief of staff, Colonel Carlos M. Rivera, announces that from *bona fide* information and captured documents it is known that the expedition which landed at Baracoa consisted of only thirty men, and that they are now "destroyed and dispersed." George Smith, Sartiol, and Diaz, the leaders of the party, have been killed, and the brlance taken prisoners. The latter were to have been shot on the 10th inst., and doubtless that has been done with the promptitude and gusto which characterize the Spaniards on all such occasions. All the war material landed by said party has been captured.

Murder of an Englishman.

Mr. Robinson, son of an Englishman, born in Cuba, was recently arrested and accused of carrying correspondence into the rebel lines. He was tried and acquitted, and a "*salvo conducto*" given him by the commander of the Spanish forces to enable him to return to Matanzas. On his way, however, he was again arrested by some mobilized volunteers of Matanzas, and, without trial, was forthwith shot on the beach between Corral Falso and Matanzas. His father protested to the English Consul, and the English man-of-war Defense, Commander Phillimore, left this port for the above-named port, where the English commander proposes to investigate the affair. Nothing has transpired here regarding his action in the premises.

Arrest of the Cuban Junta—The Spanish Minister Applauded.

The arrest of Morales Lemus and associates in New York has caused general enthusiasm throughout the island, and for awhile—I suppose from feelings of pure gratitude—the sneers of the Spanish press at the American Government and American institutions generally have ceased. To the indignation of the Spaniards at the landing of the "filibusteros" at Mayari, have succeeded the outpourings of an excessive gratitude—too excessive to be real or lasting. The Spanish element here consider the arrest as a sort of *golpe de gracia* given by the United States Government to the machinations and "vile arts" of the Cuban Republic, whose headquarters have been located in your Empire City.

The Spanish Minister in Washington, Mr. Roberts, on the news being received here, was made the recipient of the following telegraphic despatch:—

"HAVANA, Saturday, June 19, 1869.—To His Excellency, the Spanish Minister in Washington:—The Spanish residents in Havana felicitate your Excellency on your dignified and energetic conduct in favor of the national integrity of this island. On their behalf,

JULIAN ZULNETA,
JOSE I. ECHANIZ,
FELIPE PEREZ,
MIGUEL ANTONIO DE CABARGA,
Etc. etc."

To this epistle Senor Roberts sent the following reply:—

"WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20, 1869.—Messrs. Zulneta, Echaniz, Perez, Cabarga, etc. etc.:—I beg you to manifest in my name to the Spanish residents of your city my thanks for their patriotic felicitations, and to add that they will always find me disposed to sustain the national integrity of the island of Cuba, and to defend with dignity the banner of our dear Spain. LOPEZ ROBERTS."

The Last of the Filibusters—Capture of Another Tugboat—Seizure of Sloops Laden with War Material.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

The formidable expedition for the invasion of Cuba has come to an inglorious end, through the vigilance and activity of Marshal Barlow and District Attorney Pierrepont. As announced in yesterday's *Times*, the former officer despatched revenue cutters in pursuit of the vessels, which remained off the Long Island coast subsequent to the capture of the two tugboats on Tuesday evening. The result of the pursuit was eminently successful, it having terminated in the capture of the steamtug Jonathan Chase, together with two sloops containing the munitions of war of the entire expedition. Only very brief particulars of the capture of the prizes have reached this city, but they are conclusive enough to warrant the statement that the movement for the deliverance of Cuba has been effectually killed, and that the money and time of the Cuban Junta have been expended in vain. With the seizure of the Chase over two hundred filibusters were put *hors de combat*, there being that number of men on board of her. She was discovered by the revenue cutter Mahoning in the vicinity of Gardiner's Island, and it was ascertained that her passengers formed a portion of Colonel Ryan's command. As that redoubtable leader was not caught with his forces, it is supposed that he deserted them, and fled into Connecticut. His friends confidently hope that he will return to this city disguised in such a manner as to escape detection.

At the time the filibusters were overhauled they had fallen into a state of disorganization, deploring their filibustering experiences, and wishing themselves safely back at home. During Sunday and Monday they underwent great suffering and privation. On Tuesday, after learning the capture of the steamer Catherine Whiting, which carried provisions for them, they resolved to make a raid on the farmers along the coasts. They visited several places and devoured all the food which came in their way, subsequently returning to their tugboat. It is expected that they will arrive here to-morrow, when they will join their comrades now in confinement at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The most important triumph for the Marshal was the capture of the sloops Winona and Fanny by the revenue cutter Campbell, with a large quantity of war material on board. The sloops were employed for the purpose of carrying arms, ammunition, and equipments for the expedition. Their cargoes consisted of six-pounders to go with the cavalry, six 12-pounders and four 20-pounders Parrott guns; also 4000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 100,000 rounds of cartridges, equipments for 400 cavalry, together with 5000 uniforms for infantry—the latter consisting of blue blouses, grey pants, and felt hats. The sloops were first seen by the revenue cutter on the Sound opposite Milford, Connecticut. She gave chase to them, and they ran in shore towards the latter town. One of the sloops managed to unburden herself of a portion of her cargo at Milford Wharf, but what she disembarked was seized and placed in charge of a crew for the cutter.

The news of the capture has been officially telegraphed to Washington, with a request that the Marshal at Milford be instructed to turn over the vessels to the officers from New York. They will probably be brought to this city to-morrow.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS. For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street. WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, 6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

Lost, on the 1st instant, in getting out of the Pennsylvania Railroad cars, the pocket-book of the subscriber, containing the following notes, etc., with various letters and accounts of a private nature, on the return of which the finder shall receive the above. The payment of the notes is duly stopped:—

April 27, Bunting Brothers & Pollock,	due	Aug. 30	$2500.
May 31, " " "	"	Aug. 5	$2500.
June 25, Casselberry & Cadwalader,	"	Sept. 17	$800.
June 25, J. M. & T. Pomeroy,	"	Sept. 23	$1025.
June 15, A. K. McClure,	"	Sept. 16	$1040.
June 16, J. M. & T. Pomeroy,	"	Sept. 11	$1035.
May 18, Robert J. Grigg,	"	Sept. 21	$1011.
June 14, Richmond & Co.,	"	Sept. 17	$3300.
May 31, Charles A. French, accept. E. A. Souder,	due	Sept. 3	$4000.
May 4, Epstein & Haines,	due	Aug. 7	$556 62.
June 10, " " "	"	Sept. 13	$707 59.
1868, March 4, Freeman, McDowell & Co.,	due	July 7	$4000.
1868, July 7, John Loutey & Co., check,	due	July 7	$1500.

7 2 3t* JOSEPH LINDSEY, July 2, 1869. at Hoodbright & Co.'s.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Virginia Politics—Ex-President Johnson's Mission Ended—Illicit Distillation in Philadelphia—Minister Sickles' Instructions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The French Cable—Our Relations with England—English Revenue Returns.

The Battle at Cinco Villa—Official Advices from Cuba.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Recent advices from Cuban sources state that after their recent repulse, the Spanish forces in the Cinco Villa district were reinforced by two thousand men—regulars and volunteers—which increased the Government forces to nearly double that of the Cubans, and they were compelled to retreat. Several small bodies were captured by the Spaniards, one numbering eighty-five men. Among them were a number of Americans, all of whom are reported to have been executed by order of General Lesca, who, it is said, is the commander of the expedition, immediately after their capture. Nearly all the large plantations in the district have been destroyed. It is reported that the Cuban General is concentrating his forces to meet this column under General Lesca, and that news of a decisive battle is expected every day.

The Georgia Appointments.

President Grant, in an interview with Representatives Clift and Edward De Culver, and others, of Georgia, remarked that, having appointed Postmasters for Augusta and Macon, he was not disposed to change them, unless the incumbents should prove incompetent. During the interview President Grant gave no indication that he was considering the political status of Georgia.

Illicit Distillation in Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received information that three car loads of stills, worms, and spirits have been seized in the Third and Fifth districts of Pennsylvania. A large quantity of whisky was also destroyed, which could not be removed to the warehouse. It is the purpose of the Revenue Department to break up the business of illicit distilleries in several districts of Philadelphia.

Virginia Politics.

General Stoneman has written a letter charging that Governor Wells, the candidate for Governor of Virginia on the Republican ticket, attempted to sell out the franchises of several railroads in that State to certain parties in New York, at a cheap price, with a view of personal aggrandizement. This is said to have occurred while Wells was Provisional Governor and Stoneman was military officer in command. Stoneman, it is alleged, was induced to write the letter to hurt Wells and promote the success of the conservative ticket.

Ex-President Johnson,

having accomplished the principal business he came for, viz., to abuse his successor in a public speech, expects to leave this evening for Tennessee, where he will take an active part in the campaign against Stokes.

Custom House Receipts.

Receipts from customs from June 24 to June 30 inclusive:—Boston, $301,615; New York, $2,752,000; Philadelphia, $230,628; Baltimore, $236,151; New Orleans, June 1 to June 19, $202,356; San Francisco, June 6 to June 19, $301,365. Total, $4,024,065. Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $1,250,000.

Sickles' Instructions.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

There are rumors here, and in many circles absolutely believed, that